SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1877.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was held on Tuesday at the Municipal offices, Colonel Hancock, chairman, presiding. There were also present:—Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Drs. Atmaram Pandurung and T. Blaney, Messrs. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Hon'ble Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Messrs. E. R. Freeborn, G. Geary, Janardhun Gopal Mentray, Joomabhoy Lalljee, D. S. Kemp, Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, T. B. Kirkham, Lukhmidass Khimjee, J. M. Maclean, Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Morarjee Gokuldass, Capt. H. Morland, Messrs. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Surgeon Major John Pinkerton, Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Dr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Badhurjee, Messrs. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Shantaram Narayen, Dr. Shantaram Vithul, Sir Frank H. Souter, Knight, C.S.I., Hon'ble Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Messrs. N. Spencer, Vandrawandass Purshotumdass, Vurjeewandas Madhowdass, Venayekrao Ramchunder Luximonjee and Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik.

THE FIRE IN RAMPART ROW.

Sir Frank Souter said that before the Budget was proceeded with he wished to make a few remarks regarding what had fallen from Mr. Kemp at the last meeting. He had said that the brigade was not provided with buckets or ropes. From a report which he (Sir Frank Souter) had received from the Chief Engineer, it appeared that an axe and a pick-axe were attached to each engine, also thirty feet of Europe rope and sixty feet of coir rope. The two manual engines which were at the fire had eight buckets each, so there were sixteen buckets in all.

Mr. Kemp said he was very much surprised to hear Sir Frank Souter's statement. He would again refer to his informant whose *bona fides* he could not doubt for an explanation. At present his conclusion was that although the articles named might be there they were not forthcoming.

MISCELLANEOUS INCOME.

The Budget estimates for the next year were now proceeded with; and Mr. J. M. Maclean, Chairman of the Town Council, proposed, That the items of income under the head of returns from property and miscellaneous for the year 1878 be accepted at the amount estimated, Rs. 3,45,100, by the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner, and detailed below:—

Market Receipts	Rs.	2,15,400
Miscellaneous fines	,,	7,000
Ditto. receipts	,,	41,300
ditto. fees	,,	53,000
ditto. savings	,,	4,300
Public Gardens	,,	7,100
Tramway Rent	,,	17,000
Total	Rs.	3,45,100

Mr. Janardahun Gopal asked if the fees received at the burial grounds were included in the above. He might mention that bitter complaints had been made about the disgraceful condition of the native burial ground in De Lisle Road. He had a case in hand in which a house close by had been declared unfit for habitation, and he was afraid it would launch the Corporation in a suit in the High Court.

The Municipal Commissioner said the fees were included, adding it was a pity that the people who complained to Mr. Janardhun did not complain to him, or the matter would have been seen to.

The Chairman stated the fees amounted to about Rs. 6,000 a year and were included in the miscellaneous receipts.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was proposed to expend Rs. 20,000 next year on the improvement of native graveyards.

Mr. Maclean's proposition, seconded by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, was put to the meeting and carried.

THE TOTAL INCOME.

It was next proposed by Mr. Maclean, and seconded by Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, That the estimate of the total income for 1878, Rs. 30,40,500 (including the Government contribution to the police of Rs. 90,000) together with the cash balance of Rs. 3,42,000 be passed at Rs. 33,82,500.

Mr. Maclean remarked it was necessary to inform the Corporation that owing to the increase in the total estimated expenditure, the cash balance would be reduced by over Rs. 32,000. Whether the increase in expenditure should be deducted from the cash balance or from current revenue was a question for the Corporation to decide.

The proposition was agreed to.

NEW WORKS FOR 1878.

The Chairman read out the list of new works recommended by the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner, he estimated cost of which amounted to Rs. 1,09,000; and suggested they might begin by taking a vote on each item one after the other. The list is as follows:—

On account of filling in Hindoo and Mahomedan burial grounds	Rs.	20,000
On account of filling in plot of ground opposite New Dhobies' Lines	Rs.	10,000
Completion of Arthur Foras Road from Central Station on Flats to Lall Baugh	Rs.	15,000
Completion of road from De Lisle Road to Purbhadevie	Rs.	8,000
Constructing road from Police Chowkey on Main Road to Worlee Village	Rs.	3,000
Building Police Chowkies	Rs.	5,000
Five or more on sites which will be selected by the Commissioner of Police, in communication with the Municipal Commissioner.		
Latrines and Urinals (to include laying on of water)	Rs.	10,000
1. At Colaba, near Railway Station.		
2. ,, Camateepoora, near Bhungies' Lines.		
3. ,, Dhobies' Lines Mahaluxmee.		
4. ,, Byculla, near Bridge.		
5. ,, Bholeshwur, near Market.		
6. ,, Mandvee, near Nowroji Hill.		
60 Urinals, 10 in Fort, the rest scattered about the town.—To cost about Rs. 25 each, and to be higher than the present ones.		
Laying water pipe to Love Grove Pumping Station	Rs.	4,200
Building New Police Station and Quarters at Pydhoni, and purchase of land for same		21,000
Drain at Dhobies' Lines		4,800
Sluices (Water Works)		5,000
Asphalting foot-paths round Crawford Markets		3,000
	Rs.	1,09,000

FILLING IN BURIAL GROUNDS.

It was proposed by Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Janardhun Gopal, that the grant of Rs. 20,000 on account of filling in Hindoo and Mahomedan burial grounds be sanctioned. Mr. Maclean remarked that if the total estimate for new works was passed, the cash balance would be reduced to about Rs. 70,000.

The motion was agreed to.

FILLING IN NEW DHOBIES' LINES.

On the motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, a grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned on account of filling in a plot of ground opposite the new Dhobies' Lines. Mr. Maclean said the work was very much needed for the dhobies.

Dr. Blaney—Whose ground will it be?

The Municipal Commissioner said the ground was rented by the Collector to the Municipality.

The Chairman, after looking at some papers, said 1,45,000 square yards of ground had been given by the Collector for 99 years at a rental of Rs. 25 per annum, or a pie per square yard per annum.

ARTHUR FORAS ROAD.

On the motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. N. Spencer, senior Rs. 15,000 were sanctioned for completion of the Arthur Foras Road from the central station on the Flats to Lall Baugh.

PURBHADEVI ROAD.

It was proposed by Mr. Maclean, and seconded by the Chairman, that Rs. 8,000 be sanctioned for the completion of the road from De Lisle Road to Purbhadevi. Mr. Maclean remarked that this road gave access from the Baroda workshops to Lower Mahim.

Mr. Kirkham said that by the time they got to the end of the list, all the proposed new works should be passed. He suggested that they should face the difficulty alluded to by Mr. Maclean at once, and decide whether they should take the cost out of the cash balance or reduce the list of proposed works.

The Chairman—I have no objection to that course being adopted.

Mr. Kirkham then proposed as an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. V. R. Luxmonjee, that the proposed grant be deferred till next year.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik said that, if Mr. Maclean proposed all the new works in one item, he would second the proposition with a view to bring the point practically to an issue at once. All the works must have been considered desirable by the Town Council, or else they would not have recommended all of them.

Mr. Maclean said the Town Council had no time to consider the point. The matter was now before the Corporation, who could strike out any work they thought was not urgent. It had therefore struck him that the proper course would be to take up the items one by one.

In answer to Mr. Nowrojee, the Municipal Commissioner said the original estimate amounted to Rs. 25,000, and it had been reduced to Rs. 8,000. There were differences in the two works proposed.

Dr. Blaney was in favour of passing the grant, as the road was urgently needed by the people of Mahim, who had been loud in their complaints for the want of it.

The Chairman stated that this road had been postponed from year to year, and that the completion of it would be a boon to the people of Mahim.

On a division, Mr. Kirkham's amendment was lost, and the original proposition carried.

ROAD TO WORLEE VILLAGE.

Mr. Maclean proposed that a grant of Rs. 3,000 be sanctioned for constructing a road from the police chowkey on the main road to Worlee village. The road runs round the hill there to the fishing village at Worlee; and Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas had agreed to contribute materials for the construction of the road.

Mr. Janardhun Gopal said the road was urgently required, and seconded the proposition.

Dr. Blaney, in supporting the proposition, said the people there were subjected to the greatest inconvenience for want of a road; and he himself had found great difficulty in going there to hold inquests and had to trail in the mud.

The proposition was agreed to.

BUILDING POLICE CHOWKIES.

Mr. Maclean next proposed, seconded by Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, that Rs. 5,000 be sanctioned for building five or more police chowkies on sites to be selected by the Commissioner of Police in communication with the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Freeborn—Why not let this work stand over for another year?

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master—Are these chowkies urgently needed?

Sir Frank Souter said they were required to replace the wooden chowkies, one of which was near the Queen's Statue, an eyesore and a standing disgrace; another near the Crawford Markets, and another at the top of the road to Malabar Hill. He could not find out when they were constructed, but supposed they were made before the Island of Bombay was ceded to the English as part of the dowry of the bride of Charles II. in 1661. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bomonjee—Will you do away with the cadjan sheds?

Sir Frank Souter—They are another standing disgrace.

Mr. Bomonjee—I am afraid that, unless they are got rid of, the police will some day be burnt by their own fire.

The grant was sanctioned.

LATRINES AND URINALS.

On the motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by Dr. Pinkerton, a grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for 60 urinals (including laying on of water), 10 in the Fort, the rest scattered about the town; to cost about Rs. 25 each and to be higher than the present ones.

LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

On the motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by the Chairman, Rs. 4,200 were sanctioned for laying a water pipe to the Love Grove Pumping station.

NEW POLICE STATION AND QUARTERS AT PYDHONEE.

Mr. Maclean next proposed, seconded by Sir Frank Souter, that Rs. 21,000 be sanctioned for building a new police station and quarters at Pydhonee and purchase of land for the same.

Mr. Nowrojee suggested that this motion and the other, of which Sir Frank Souter had given notice about a new station at Oomercarry, should be taken together.

Sir Frank Souter objected to the proposal. In support of the motion which he had seconded, he spoke as to the necessity that existed for the proposed stations. He had frequently brought to the notice of the Town Council the position of the police as regarded lines and quarters. At present the question of police lines was under the consideration of Government, and it was proposed to build substantial and convenient lines in five different quarters of the town, so that at any time a large body of men could be thrown into any part of the city where they might happen to be needed. The plans and estimates had already been sent in to Government, and His Excellency the Governor had promised his support; and there was no doubt that the ways and means would soon be found. But besides these, which will accommodate 1,100 men and from 20 to 30 Europeans, it was necessary to provide stations in the town. He would recommend that in the first instance stations should be built at Pydhonee and Oomercarry. He proposed to remove the present stations at Moombadevi and in Shaik Abdool Rahman Street to a building at the corner of Poydhonee. The house in that street at present occupied by the police was not a fit residence for Europeans, and unless the new stations were sanctioned, it would be necessary to withdraw the police altogether from that street. The Oomercarry station was also situated in a most unhealthy locality, and he proposed to remove it from its present position to a site opposite the Jamsetjee Hospital, in which there would be quarters for Europeans and lock-ups. If his proposals were agreed to, the Corporation would save in rent Rs. 225 a month, or Rs. 2,700 per annum, which in eleven years would come to Rs. 29,700. The Executive Engineer had estimated the cost at Rs. 39,000, of which Government would contribute Rs. 9,000 for lock-ups, leaving Rs. 30,000, about the amount of the saving in rent in eleven years. He had no hesitation in saying that, in their own interest, the Corporation would sanction the proposals. The removal of the police to better and healthier placees would do much towards improving their efficiency, and improved police efficiency simply meant additional security of life and property. Sir Frank hoped the Corporation would consider the matter most carefully and would sanction his proposals.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said—On behalf of the ratepayers of Bombay, I consider it my duty most strongly to object to vote the large sum of Rs. 60,000 from the in-

come of next year, for the construction of two stations at Oomercarry and Pydhonee for the accommodation of European superintendents of police. I will state briefly the grounds of my objection. Sir Frank Souter, who asks the Corporation to sanction this proposal, seems to entertain the notion that the Municipality exists for the benefit of the police only, and not for the interests of the inhabitants of Bombay. As a member of the Corporation and Town Council, the chief object he has at heart is that of increasing the salary and allowances of the police, and providing them with elegant, airy and commodious quarters. (Mr. Raghunath Khote—No, no; he never said that.) With the last mentioned object when he proposed to the Town Council the construction of a police station at Pydhonee, he declared he would oppose every new work that might be proposed for the behoof of the people unless his own proposal was at once sanctioned by the Council. At his instance the Council sanctioned the proposal to build five or more police chowkeys in different parts of the city, and granted an annual increase of twelve hundred rupees for renting more commodious quarters of the police, so that the rent for police quarters will amount to Rs. 26,400 for the next year. Not satisfied with these concessions, he asks the Corporation to devote a large sum of money from current revenue for providing two large and handsome permanent buildings for the superintendents of police, who, having married, must, he contends, be provided with airy quarters. (Sir Frank Souter)—I said nothing about handsome. The Chairman.—It is a matter of opinion.) This is only the thin end of the wedge. He has in store a cut-and-dry scheme which he is waiting for a convenient opportunity to propose for the purpose of accommodating the whole police force, European and native, within the town and island of Bombay, involving an outlay of rupees ten lacs. In order that the Corporation might not be frightened with this heavy expenditure, he perhaps intends to ask you to set apart from half a lakh to one lakh a year until the whole of his pet scheme is carried out. Laughter and cheers). He has made a beginning this year, by calling upon you to spend sixty thousand rupees. In regard to the expense of maintaining the police, the position of the Bombay Municipality is anomalous. By law we are directed to pay such an amount as might be fixed and demanded by Government for the maintenance of the police. We have the right of making a remonstrance, but that is mere moonshine. Although our police is municipal police, paid by us and employed for the protection of life and property in the city of Bombay, we have no right to give instructions nor even suggestions with a view to induce efficiency and the proper discharge of their eduties. Recently when I wished to make some useful suggestions on the subject of duties which are neglected by our municipal police, Sir F. Souter told me the Town Council had no right to dictate nor interfere in the matter. When an esteemed member of the Corporation, Mr. Kemp, complained at the last meeting that the Fire Brigade was inefficient and not provided with buckets hatchets, and other implements required for extinguishing fires and preventing the destruction of property, the Commissioner of Police got up and declared there was no Fire Brigade, and that it was no part of the duty of the police to pull down any wall or building in danger of consumption. Cries of "no, no.") Last year the total cost of the Fire Brigade establishment, charges, stores, &c, amounted to Rs. 37,753, and yet the Commissioner of Police assured you, gentlemen, that there was no Fire Brigade at all. One great reason for giving a personal allowance of Rs. 3,600 per annum to the late Deputy Commissioner was that he was the head of the Fire Brigade establishment, which he had taken much trouble to organize and keep in a state of efficiency, and yet we are told there is no Fire Brigade in Bombay! (Laughter.) The head of the police is very eager in asking the Corporation to make large grants for the police, but when it is pointed out that the force is not efficient and at times wanting in the proper discharge of their duties, he shirks their responsibility and declares they cannot receive any instructions from the Corporation in whose service they are employed and by whom they are paid. Before making the grant proposed by Sir F. Souter, the Corporation ought to cast a glance at the past and present expenditure for the maintenance of the police. The outlay has increased from Rs. 3,61,000 in 1875 to Rs. 3,95,000 last year. There appears to be no limit to the demands of the police. Sir F. Souter is asking for more money every year. With reference to the motion now under consideration, it is a proper question to enquire if it is the duty of the Corporation not only to defray all the costs and charges of maintaining the police, including payment of the rent of hired quarters required for the accommodation of the police, but also to construct permanent edifices for the police. This question has recently arisen, and has been decided with respect to the sister Municipality of Madras. On the 18th February 1870 Lord Napier, late Governor of Madras, made the following declaration before the Legislative Council of that Presidency:—"There is no duty more plainly incumbent on the State than the protection of the lives and property of the citizens." The policy thus enunciated was carried out in the succeeding year, and the Municipality of Madras was totally relieved by Act V. of 1871 from the delegation of contributing towards the maintenance of the police of that city. At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, held on the 17th February 1871, the Hon'ble Mr. Arbuthnot, member of the Executive Council, made the following important announcement on behalf of that Government:—"It it in conformity with the views entertained by the large majority, if not by all the members of the Council that the police ought to be one of the first charges on the general revenues, and it tends to simplify the accounts and estimates of the Municipalities. If also substitutes a fixed charge on the general grant for what might be, and probably would be, an increasing charge, and it is the arrangement which we believe will be most geneally acceptable to the rate-payers." I have ascertained that the total charge for the maintenance of the police of the city of Madras for the current year amounts to Rs. 1,87,288, which amount is paid by Government gentirely out of the provincial service. (Sir Frank Souter—What is the population of Madras? Mr. Nowrojee—Not considerably under that of Bombay.) In this Presidency the Government provide the quarters for the police in all the cities throughout the mofussil and bear the largest portion of the charge of maintenance. In fact, with the exception of Sind and two Municipalities in the Northern Division and a few in the Southern Division, the entire charge for the Presidency Police, amounting to close upon 40 lakhs a year, is defrayed by Government. It is a notable fact that Government have not called upon the Corporation to construct permanent quarters for the police. It is Sir F. Souter, who, taking advantage of his position as a member of the Corporation, asks us to do this work. (A laugh.) I submit there is no necessity for this work. The European superintendents and inspectors of police have hitherto been comfortably accommodated in good bungalows and houses. Mr. Edginton, the late Deputy Commissioner of Police, lived with his family in the Oomercarry station for many years. (Sir Frank Souter—And he lost a mother and four children! Mr. Nowrojee—He might have lost a mother and four children in any other quarter of the town.) The Mombadavee station may not be very airy, but cannot be considered unfit for the residence of a superintendent. On these grounds I object to Sir F. Souter's motion. I now take a higher ground, and contend that amongst other works which are more urgently required for the benefit of the people, there is one which is most urgent, viz., the improvement of the defective water supply for domestic consumption in the eastern and most thickly populated part of the city and for the protection of life and property on the occurrence of fires. This is a work which demands immediate consideration on the part of the Corporation, and claims precedence over Sir F. Souter's proposals. This great want has often been brought to the notice of the Corporation, and is fully described in an elaborate report by our Acting Executive Engineer, Mr. Braham, submitted to the Corporation on the 19th January last. In describing the defects of the present supply and distribution of water Mr. Braham says—"The chief defects in the supply of water from the Vehar Lake (independently of quantity which will now be rectified by the Toolsee supply) are—The very small pressure in the mains during 14 hours of the day, viz., from 6 a. m. to 5 p. m., in consequence of which water is only obtainable on the ground floors, and in many places not at all during those hours, and the inadequate supply obtainable through this deficient pressure to extinguish fires, as instanced by the great fire which occurred on the 25th February last in Don Tar, 2nd and 3rd Rows. The inability of the house-owners who pay water rate and have water-connections laid on, to obtain water at the times they require it, and in numerous cases to the necessity of obtaining their entire supply at night. The unfairness of the distribution of the water, some houses getting as much as they require at all hours of the day, while others get hardly any, and a great many none at all except at night, although all pay equal water rates." At page 9 of his report he appends a table showing the result of experiments which he made regarding the pressure of water at 12 a. m. and 1 p. m. In eighteen large and thickly peopled streets the water could be supplied on the ground floor of the houses, in some on the first and second floors, and with three exceptions no water reached the 3rd and 4th storey at 12 a. m. At 1 p. m. the water could be supplied to the ground floor of houses in ten streets, and none to the upper storeys. Mr. Braham is of opinion that this defect will not be remedied by the Toolsee water supply being brought into the city. In fact, Mr. Braham has, I am informed, made certain experiments by shutting off the water supply in the districts which are to be supplied from Toolsee, and has found that the pressure did not sufficiently increase to provide the wants of the eastern part of the city. To remedy this great defect Mr. Braham proposes the construction of a service reservoir at Bhundarwada and mains at a cost of about 4 lakhs. Sir F. Souter in his report to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 12th January 1876, says—"In view of the many cotton mills and other buildings that have been erected in Bombay during the past few years, the increased consumption of Vehar water for household purposes, and the consequent invariable delay in obtaining a sufficient supply for the fire engines from the Vehar mains, I am of opinion that some additional arrangements for the extinction of fires have become urgently necessary. The greatest want in this connection is a more copious and speedy supply of water from the public mains." Our Health Officer, in his last annual report, strongly advocates the improvement of the deficient supply and unequal distribution of Vehar water. On the 18th of November 1876 the Town Council recorded the following resolution on Mr. Braham's report:—"That Mr. Braham be thanked for his able report, and that it be circulated to the members of the Council and the Corporation with the expression of the Council's opinion, that if there are any funds available from the new loan after the completion of the scheme already sanctioned, Mr. Braham's proposals should be considered with a view to being carried out from such funds." On the 19th January last the Corporation passed the following resolution:—"That Mr. Braham's report on the construction of a service reservoir in Bombay for the Vehar water supply be recorded, and that if there are funds available from the new loan after the completion of the scheme already sanctioned, Mr. Braham's proposal should be considered with a view to being carried out from such funds." It is therefore clear that want of funds prevented this most urgent and useful work being taken in hand a year ago. Fortunately we shall have a large surplus next year. Instead of fritterling away this surplus in works of minor importance, I strongly recommend the Corporation to reserve for the improvement of the water supply all the surplus fund that will be left after the construction of the new works recommended by the Town Council excepting the police stations proposed to be built at Pydhonee and Oomercarry. The surplus which is now estimated at about a lakh might increase to a lakh and half or more if the receipts from our sources of income exceed the estimate. In connection with the proposed drainage scheme, more water will, I apprehend, be required by the people for flushing their privies and connections. Mr. Braham's scheme will therefore be an auxiliary to the drainage scheme; and as such it ought to be referred to the Drainage Commission for enquiry as to its necessity, its feasibility, and cost. If the scheme be such as to fulfil the want now felt by the people, and realise the expectations expressed in Mr. Braham's report, it might be carried out as early as practicable with the aid of further means, which might be made available out of the unexpended portion of the surface drainage loan of 6 lakhs, out of which only 2 lakhs have been appropriated. On these grounds I move the amendment of which I have given notice, and which will, I confidently hope, meet with the approval of a large majority of the Corporation.

Proposed as an amendment by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, That the proposed grant of Rs. 21,000 for building new police station and quarters at Pydhonee be not sanctioned, but that an adequate supply of water for domestic consumption, and for the protection of life and property on the occurrence of fires, being of greater importance to the city of Bombay than the construction of permanent and commodious quarters for European Superintendents of Police, this meeting resolves that the available surplus income of the Municipal Corporation for the next year be reserved for appropriation towards the construction of a service reservoir at Bhundarwada, and mains as proposed by the Municipal Executive Engineer in his report on "an improvement of the water-supply of Bombay," submitted to the Corporation on the 19th January last; or towards any other approved means of improving the present defective supply and distribution of water in the city, so as to utilize the Vehar water supply as much as possible.

Mr. N. Spencer, senior, said he ought not to sit quiet and hear the reflections which had been cast upon the police of Bombay. He had been in Bombay very many years, and he could say the police was incomparably more efficient than it was 40 years ago. (Hear, hear.) It had gone on increasing in efficiency; and Mr. Spencer thought the reflections of the last speaker were unjust. When Sir Frank Souter had remarked there was no fire brigade in Bombay, he had simply meant that, as compared with the London Brigade, the Bombay one was nothing to boast of; and it was positively a wrong construction to put on what Sir Frank Souter had said.

Mr. Nowrojee—He said so at all events.

Mr. Raghunath Khote was opposed to spending a pie from current revenue to build these police stations, which were permanent works. The question had been before Government for many years, and was now before the present energetic Governor. They should consider the whole question in all its bearings, and he would suggest that the cost of the works be met by raising a loan of three lakhs.

A second amendment was proposed by Mr. Raghunath Khote, and seconded by Mr. K. C. Bedarkur, That the consideration of this question be deferred until the whole scheme, said to be in contemplation for the provision of lines and stations for the police, is laid before the Corporation.

As it was now past 5 o'clock, the meeting adjourned on the motion of Mr. Sayani until Tuesday next.

NOTICE OF MOTION,

The following notice of motion was given by Dr. Pinkerton:—I hereby give notice that at the adjourned special general meeting of the corporation, I will propose that the vote for vaccination for the year 1878 be increased by Rs. 3,764.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, 4,173 tons, Captain P. Sharpe, will sail to-day for England, via the Suez Canal, with 45 officers, 12 ladies, 21 children; and also 1,014 men, 50 women, and 114 children.

The following is the list of officers and their families:—
Col and Mrs A A P Browne, 109th Foot.
Col T M Harris, R A.
Surgeon-Major J Sparrow and three children.
Lieut-Col and Mrs B L Forster and five children, R A.
Major G C Bartholomew, 109th Foot.
Major A H Davidson, R A.
Surgeon-Major J W Longbeed, A M D.
Surgeon-Major S Flood, A M D.
Major and Mrs W F Hutchinson and three children, R A.
Capt P Murray, 109th Foot.
Capt J L Hewson, 73rd Foot.
Capt and Mrs W Scott, 62nd Foot.
Vet-Surgeon J J Meyrick, R A.
Capt and Mrs O Schmidt, 109th Foot.
Capt H G Lefroy, 44th Foot.
Capt and Mrs T S Mordaunt and 2 children, 109th Foot.
Surgeon W Longheed, A M D.
Capt A B Davies, R A.
Capt A R A Collie, 1-6th Foot.
Capt G T Carre, R A.
Capt E Vaurener, 109th Foot.
Capt A G Tidy, 54th Foot.
Capt and Mrs F Howard, R A.
Quarter-Master S S Elson, 109th Foot.
Lieut R P Simpson, 109th Foot.
Quarter-Master J Knox, 48th Foot.
Lieut and Mrs W H Webb and two children, 109th Foot.
Lieut J T Drought, 59th Foot.
Lieut F T Beaver, R A.
Lieut T W F Bigge, 109th Foot.
Lieut R W Andrews, 34th Foot.
Lieut A Bell, 48th Foot.
Lieut H A Scott, R A.
Lieut H G Weir, R A.
Lieut F W Becker, 2-16th Foot,
Lieut B L Eman, R A.
Lieut J H V Braithwaite, 2-11th Foot.
Lieut H A D Curtis, R A.
Lieut A E C Kaye, 109th Foot.
Lieut and Mrs E C Lushington, 33rd Foot.
Lieut C Yorstoun, 73rd Foot.
Lieut J D Standen, 89th Foot.
Sub-Lieut C G Currie, 109th Foot.
Sub-Inspr of Schools S H Goadby and five children.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st November 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Baromete corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·936
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	71 8
Relative humidity of Air	·693
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	77·1
General Direction of wind	NNE, ENE, ESE, WNW, NW, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	172.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,983.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion........................Rs. 5 0
Second do. 2 8
Third do. 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions........ 0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................. „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Lang, on SATURDAY, the 24th November, 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 29th November 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 27th November 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th November 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December	8.
INDIA	2,289	500	„	22.
MACEDONIA	2,272	466	January	5
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	„	19
THESSALY	......	......	February	2
EUROPA	2,277	424	„	16
CASTALIA	2,200	424	To follow.	

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples .... Rs. 400
To Liverpool........................ „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. VORTIGERN, Captain C. W. Reid, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT, and send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claim for damage, or short delivery, will be admitted, under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain, before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents s. s. Vortigern.

Bombay, November 17, 1877.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort. A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.

Apply
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate.

WANTED.

WANTED, a MISTRESS for the Manora School, qualified to instruct up to the 6th Government Educational Standard. Salary Rs 60 and Free Quarters. Application, stating age, with testimonials and references, to be made to the Undersigned.

W. A. MILES,
Secretary Manora School.

Kurrachee, Manora Point, November 12, 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE COMMANDANT, THE OFFICERS & MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE A GRAND EVENING CONCERT ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, Kindly assisted by LADY AND GENTLEMEN AMATEURS, IN AID OF THE ROONAN ORPHAN FUND.

The whole of the proceeds of the Concert will be presented to the Fund.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Solo Organ......"War March" from "Athalie". Mendelssohn.
Gentleman Amateur.
Song............" The Message"...........Blumenthal.
Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Solo Pianoforte..." Erin" ....Sir Julius Benedict.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Song ...." Nancy Lee" ....Adams.
Gentleman Amateur.
Song ...." Far away where Angels dwell"..............Blumenthal.
Miss Elcia May.
Song.................." The Lark now leaves her watery nest"..........Hatton.
Gentleman Amateur.
Song ....
Lady Amateur.
Duet Pianoforte and Harmonium...." Faust"..................Ronville.
Madame Carlotta Tasca & Mr. Alfred Plumpton.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Solo Organ........"The Bombay Volunteers' March"..............Plumpton.
(By desire.)
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duet ...." La dove prende"........Mozart.
Lady and Gentleman Amateurs.
Song ...." Sweet is true love"......Plumpton.
Miss Elcia May.
Song ....". Nazareth"..............Gounod.
Lady Amateur.
(*Accompanied on the Organ by Madame Tasca.*)
Solo Pianoforte...." Danse Négre" ....Ascher.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duet ...." I'm an Alsatian"........Offenbach.
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.......................................Rs. 3
Unreserved ....Rs. 1

Doors open at 8-30 ; to commence at 9-15.

Plan may be seen and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Holders of tickets without numbers can have them reserved by application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Carriages may ordered for 11-15.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G Stead	26th Nov.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	3rd Dec.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.
	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	24th do.
(s)	VENETIA	2,26	450	W. B. Andrews	31st do.
					1878.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	14th do.
	LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	21st do.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, November 21, 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. at 3 p. m.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	11th Dec. do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	25th Dec. do.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Sabot	8th Jan. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th Dec. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Featiman	4th Jan. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th November 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first rate Piano by Schroder, Guns, Cromolithographs, Lamps, Carpets, Matting, Copper Utensils, Books, English Spring Cart, Plants and Ferns, Fish Aquarium, Wines, &c., at Rampart Row, No. 12, opposite the Municipal Office.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Captain Blackmore, proceeding to England, the same comprising :—rich cut glassware with decanters and tumblers, handsome dessert tea, and dinner sets, ice pitcher, curry dishes, sets of spoons and forks, pickle and liqueur frames, cutlery, and bread basket, richly carved open-work and plain blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as circular, pier, side, camp and writing tables, set of French polished telescopic dining table in 4 pieces, teapoys, chiffoniers, ebony card table, bookstand, dining, drawing, easy, and light chairs, conversation, cleopatra, and reclining sofas complete, full toned solid mahogany piano by Schroder, rich table and hanging kerosine lamps, reading and globe lamps, table and piano candlesticks, dining room hanging punkah, American clock, Marine barometer, rich chromolithographs in open work frames, books, dictionaries, Lloyd's register shipping charts, single and double barrel guns, rifle, garrison game, excellent chinese jars, golden fishes, garden flower pots, and flower vases, table ornaments, English drawing room carpet with border, Persian rugs, double screen, neat and plain blackwood carved four post bedstead complete, English cheval and toilet glasses, single and double wash hand and dressing tables with fittings, table covers, camphorwood trunk, wardrobe, gown and clothes presses, syphon soda bottles, India rubber air mattress clothes basket, towel horses, bath tubs, commodes, china and coir matting, dispense cupboard, water filter, meat safe, marsala and ginger wines, cooking utensils, sharpening and grinding mill stones, ice chest, mincing and sausage machine, scales, buckets, garden pots and tubs with plants and ferns, silk flag, &c., &c.,

AT 3 P.M.

One English built spring cart with movable hood, strong and well adopted for sporting purposes or travelling ; set of double harness, saddle &c., and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1877.

ENO'S EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT HAS ARRIVED.

Per bottle Cash, Re. 1-12-

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

DOUBLE WELL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ROONAN ORPHAN FUND.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE CONCERT Advertised to take place at THE TOWN HALL ON FRIDAY, NOV. 23, Being in aid of the above Fund, MR. DAVE CARSON Has the pleasure to inform the Public of Bombay, that THE THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD, WILL BE CLOSED ON THAT OCCASION.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Lessee ....DAVE CARSON.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL, VARIETY AND COMEDY COMPANY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1877.

ANOTHER ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

DAVE CARSON WILL, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, APPEAR IN HIS CLASSICAL RENDITION of THE BENGALEE BABOO, In which he will Sing " E' SWEET E' SPIRT HEAR MY PRAYER, And " GOOD BYE, E' SWEETHEART, GOOD BYE." And will also give HIS LIFE-LIKE IMITATION OF A HINDOOSTANEE NAUTCH GIRL.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MINSTRELSY.

Mrs. Carson will preside at the Pianoforte.

Introductory Overture .... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—" Operatic"......... Dave Carson's Choir.
Ballad—" Thinking of Home"......... Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—" Good by Eliza Jane"......... Mr. J. Rollings.
Refrain—" The Little Pet Bird"......... Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Comic—" The Language of Love"......... Dave Carson.
Ballad—" Meet me Josie at the Gate".. Mr. Geo. Norville.

FINALE TO PART FIRST.

DAVE CARSON'S FOUR-IN-HAND, (No. 12,846 Registered.)

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

VARIETY!!

ETTA, THE LITTLE WONDER, IN HER CHAMPION LANCASHIRE CLOG DANCE.

VOCAL DUET..." The Sailor Sighs,"...Balfe.
Messrs. FERRELL and NORVILLE.

CHARACTERISTIC ETHIOPIAN REPRESENTATION, NICODEMUS JOHNSON, MR. J. ROLLINGS,

VOCAL MELANGE............An Evening Party
MR. J. B. FERRELL.

THE CHARMING YOUNG TERPSICHOREAN ARTISTE, LITTLE ETTA, IN THE FAVORITE SONG AND DANCE, AN ANGEL WITHOUT WINGS.

THE ORIGINAL BENGALEE BABOO, DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART THIRD.

FARCE!!!

The Entertainment will conclude with a Screaming Farce, entitled, BROWNE, THE MARTYR.

CHARACTERS :

Edward Browne (the Martyr) ....Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Terebiuth Topperton (an Artist)..............Mr. Geo. Norville.
Mrs. Browne (the Martyr's Wife) ....Mrs. Harry Leslie.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle....................Rs. 4 | Stalls.......................... Rs 3
Gallery .... „ 2 | Pit .... „ 1

Children under 12 years of age—Half Price to Dress Circle only.
CHILDREN IN ARMS—Rs. 50.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8 P. M. Trouble begins at 9.
Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

THE Barque HOMEWOOD will sail for CALLAO early next week. Intending passengers must apply at once to NANABHOY and SORABJEE, Dubashes, Nesbit Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.—KAIROBA NARAYEN BHENDY, Manager of the Temple of Shree Luxumee Venktesh, near the Bazaar Gate, in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, request the attendance of all the HINDOOS at RATH JATRA, which will take place on SUNDAY, the 25th instant, between 6 and 11 o'clock in the evening at the usual place.

Bombay, 23rd November 1877.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. E. T. ANSELL in the FIRM of ANSELL, FLETCHER and Co. has CEASED from THIS DATE, and the business of the said Firm will henceforward be carried on under the NAME of C. D. FLETCHER and Co., by the Undersigned.

C. D. FLETCHER.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Association will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Offices of the Association in Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, to receive the REPORT of the COMMITTEE and to ELECT a COMMITTEE for the ensuing year.

The punctual attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary,

Bombay, November 22, 1877.

TO BE LET, from 15th December, MARINE LODGE, at Bandora, partly furnished, and matted throughout. Rent Rs. 75. Another furnished BUNGALOW at Bandora for Rs. 90. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, four furnished RESIDENCES in the Fort, for Rs. 80, 125, 130 and 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of Mrs. Young. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

THE BEST DIARY PUBLISHED.

LETTS'S DIARY No. 8, 8vo. size, one whole page to each day, containing much useful information, with an appendix specially prepared for India, strongly bound in cloth boards.

Price Rs. 4-8 ; or free by post, Rs. 5-0.

THACKER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen Cash Rs. 5-8.
Pints. do. Cash Rs. 3-8.

Sole Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY: YELLOW SEAL, PALE AND LIGHT, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY: PALE DINNER, AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY: VINO DE PASTO, A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY: OLD DRY, VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: GOLDEN, A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: MANZANILLA, VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: OLOROSO, PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY: AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR, OLD AND CHOICE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & COMPANY SUPPLY READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE every requisite for a **LAND OR SEA JOURNEY** suitable for all **CLIMATES**. Gentlemen on landing who may find their Clothing unsuitable for **TROPICAL WEAR** are respectfully invited to inspect A. & Co.'s **LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK.**

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand Old Cognac	22	8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall.	35	0
23	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz	25	0
21	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler per case of 2 doz	23	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz	27	0
23	12	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	25	0
26	8	** TWO STARS Very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	*** THREE STARS, Very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following :—

Ladies' Fans.
Ladies' Belt with Satchels.
Ladies' Sunshades.
Ladies' Umbrellas.
Gents' Cotton and Silk Umbrellas.
Ladies' White Lisle Hose.
Ladies' Striped Lisle Hose.
Ladies' White Cotton Hose.
Children's Cotton Socks.
Infants' Blankets.
Striped Austrian Rugs.
Silk Rugs.
Scarlet Blankets.
White Best Wool Blankets.
Toilet Covers.
Counterpanes.
Coloured Table Covers.
Damask Cloths.
Ladies' Fitted Bags.
Ladies' Wool Shawls.
Cambric Shirtings.
Plain and Fancy Flannels, Shrunk.
Gentlemen's Socks.
Reading Lamps.
Piesse and Lubin's Scents.
Rimmel's Toilet Soap.
Hair Brushes.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Writing Desks.
Gents' Black Hide Fitted Bags.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' Fancy Silk Scarves.
Boys' Undervests.
Ladies' Doe Gauntlet Gloves.
Ladies' Dogskin Gauntlet Gloves.
Ladies' White Lisle Gloves.
Ladies' Tan Gauntlet Gloves.
Gents' Kid Gloves.
Gents' White Lisle Gloves.
Gents' White Doe Gloves.
Ladies' Hats and Helmets in great variety.
Ladies' Collars and Cuffs.
Ladies' Cardigan Jackets.
Gents' Cardigan Jackets.
Gentlemen's Banians.
Portable Wash Stands.
Portable Baths all Sizes.
Ladies' Jewellery Cases.
Chubbs' Cash Boxes.
Portable Camp Bedsteads.
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete.
Gents' Dress and Calf Boots.
Bath Dressing Gowns.
Cash's Patent Towels.
Novelties in Gent's Scarves and Ties.
Ladies Hand Bags.
Courier Bags.
Solid Leather Trunks.
Soap Boxes.
Filters, Covered Wicker.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Gents' do. do.
Ladies' Cambric ½ Doz. Boxes.
Water-Proof Dressing Cases.
Ladies' Costumes.
Boys' Knickerbocker Suits.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

CAUTION.—The public should be sure and see that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.
„ Birdseye.
„ Cut Cavendish.
„ Returns Tobacco.
York River Tobacco.
Carolina Rose.
Havana Tobacco.
Persian „
Latakia Tobacco.
Oronoko „
Imperial „
Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory,—GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, SOUTWARK, LONDON

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr. LYNN'S BROTHER,
J. SIMMONS LYNN,
THE RENOWNED ENGLISH AERONAUT, WILL ASCEND WITH HIS GIGANTIC BALLOON, ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877, FROM THE ROMANTIC LALL BAGH GARDENS, PARELL ROAD.

For time of inflation of Balloon Ascents, Grand Final Ascent, and other amusements, see HAND BILLS.

Arrangements have been made with the G. I. P. Railway Company to convey visitors to Lall Bagh Gardens by Special Train at ordinary First, Second and Third Class Fares on SATURDAY, November 24, 1877.

The Train will run as follows :—

		P. M.
Boree Bunder	Dep.	2-40
Musjid Bunder	Arr.	2 43
	Dep.	2-46
Byculla	Arr.	2-53
	Dep.	2-54
Chinchpooglee	Arr.	2-57

RAILWAY TIME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION TO THE GARDENS.

	Rs.	a.
Chairs in the enclosure or Bungalow	2	0
Reserved Space	1	0
Outer Circle	0	8

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED, a small consignment of PILSENER BEER, prized at the late Philadelphia Exhibition.

KNOOP & Co.

FOR SALE,
A YOUNG TIGRESS,
SEVEN MONTHS OLD.
Apply to
A. DALZELL, Esquire,
Surat, Goojerat.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on, and after, SATURDAY, the FIRST of DECEMBER next, until further notice, COTTON, brought by this Railway into Bombay, can, if desired by the senders, be conveyed direct to this Company's sidings at Colaba, and that Cotton, and other traffic, can also be booked to, or from, the sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company, at Colaba, and to, or from, the sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba.

2. On account of the longer distances over which such Cotton and other traffic will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton, and other traffic, conveyed by this Railway to, or from, Bombay.

3. The Railway Company do not undertake the delivery of Cotton, or of any other goods traffic, conveyed by this Railway, and consignees must make their own arrangements for taking delivery at the several sidings.

4. A wharfage charge of four annas per maund for each day or part of a day will be made upon all Cotton which is not removed from the Railway Company's sidings at Colaba within twenty-four hours after midnight of the day on which it is available for delivery.

5. Senders should state, on the consignment note, that Cotton intended for the Railway Company's sidings at Colaba is to be sent to those sidings, and also that Cotton or other traffic, intended for the sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company, and of the New Colaba Company, is to be sent to those sidings respectively. Cotton or other traffic not so definitely ordered to the respective Companies' sidings at Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Bombay.

6. Cotton, and other traffic, sent to, or from, the sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company at Colaba, and to, or from, the sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, will be subject to all the Rules and Regulations, and will be liable to the payment, to those Companies respectively, of all the rates and charges which may, from time to time, be made by the Sassoon Dock Company, and by the New Colaba Company respectively.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, November 22, 1877.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST.

	Rs.	As.
Col. Meadows Taylor, the Story of My Life. 2 *vols.*	14	8
Burnaby's on Horseback through Asia Minor. *Portrait* and *Maps, Second Edition,* 2 *vols*	25	0
Russell's Tour of the Prince of Wales in India : *Illustrated. Second Edition*	37	0
Daniel Deronda. By George Eliot. 1 vol.	5	4
Gorham's Short Course of Military Law. *Second Edition. Rs. 5-8 or Interleaved.*	6	8
Indian Criminal Law and Procedure. By M. H. Starling, L. L. B. *Third Edition,* by Starling and Constable, 1877	20	0
Aitchison's Treatise, Engagements, and Sunnuds, relating to India and Neighbouring Countries. 7 vols.	42	0
Graphic, Extra War number. *Re. 1. Post free*	1	4
Baldwin's Large and Small Game of Bengal.	14	8
The Works of J. M. W. Turner, R.A. 30 *Steel Plates, quarto.*	30	0
Reynolds' System of Medicine. 4 vols	66	0
Sidney's Book of the Horse, Coloured Plates, quarto	22	0
Erichsen's Science and Art of Surgery. *Seventh Edition.* 2 *vols.*	25	0
Ringer's Hand-book of Therapeutics. *Fifth Edition*	8	12
Murchinson's Diseases of the Liver. *Second Edition*	14	8
Sterndale's Seonee, or Camp Life on the Satpura Range. *Illustrated*	14	8
Johnston's Royal Atlas, 48 *Maps and Index. New Edition,* 1877, *Imp. Folio. Half Morocco*	90	0
The Personal Government of Charles I. By Samuel Rawson Gardiner. 2 *vols*	16	8
Baker's Turkey in Europe. *Third Edition.*	14	8
Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanors. *Fifth Edition.* 3 *vols.*	80	0
Fisher on the Law of Mortgage. *Third Edition,* 2 *vols.*	42	0
Legislative Acts, 1876	7	0
Burgess' Archæological Survey of Kattywar and Kutch, 1874-75. *Illustrated*	45	0
Transactions of the International Congress of Orientalists, 1874	14	8
Yule's Travels of Marco Polo. *Illustrated. Second Edition,* 2 *vols*	45	0
Cope's History of the Rifle Brigade	16	8

THACKER & Co.,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1878.
At the usual low rates.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

LEATH AND ROSS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

	Cash Prices.
GLOBULES ....per bottle	12 as.
PILULES .... „	12 as.
TINCTURES .... „	12 as.
ALSO	
CAMPHOR PILLS.......... „	14 as.
NEURALINE, for Neuralgia......per bottle	14 as. and Rs. 2

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED BY
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CRETONNES and CHINTZS,
A very choice selection just to hand.
CHINTZS,
Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25 per piece of 28 yards.
CRETONNES,
from 8 Annas to Rs. 2 per yard.

Samples post free on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW DRESS MATERIAL
just received in all the most fashionable shades and fabrics.
From 4 Annas to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Samples free on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

KID GLOVES.
From the best French Makers,
LIGHT TINTS,
MEDIUM TINTS,
WHITE
BLACK
Double Buttons.
Rs. 3 per pair.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS
IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.

Black stiff square crown ....Rs. 8 8
Black stiff round crown ....Rs. 9
Black soft square crown ....Rs. 8
Black soft round crown ....Rs. 9 8

DRAB FELT HATS..................Rs. 8 8

BROWN FELT HATS..................Rs. 8 8

FINE DRAB SHELLS... Rs. 8 8 & 13 8

10 *per cent. discount for Cash.*

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COD LIVER OIL.

WE have just received from Norway our annual supply of the above Oil. It is reported to be the finest produced for many Seasons, the fisheries having been unusually successful. We would strongly recommend patients to lay in a supply.

Pints...... Re. 1-4 Dozen......Rs. 12

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OYSTERS in ICE, equal in flavour to ENGLISH NATIVES. BOLTON & Co., Elphinstone Circle. Local Agents for H. MAMILTON & Co.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A sweet-toned Cottage PIANO, made expressly for India, in perfect order. Price Rs. 350, less for Cash. Address A. B., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a SITUATION for a NATIVE COACHMAN good driver, respectful, sober, and honest, with a five years character. Pay Rs. 18, with night work Rs. 20. Only parted with as his late employer is leaving, and wishes to see him well placed. Apply to F. W. B., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, TREE ORNAMENTS, BON-BON AND COSTUME CRACKERS. J. PEARSE 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 22ND Nov. 1877.

YESTERDAY'S home telegrams report rather more activity in some branches of business, but not to an extent to affect us here materially.

Consols have receded from 96¾ to 96⅜, and French Rentes are unaltered at 106¾. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged with the exception of a decline of ½ in 5½ per cent. Exchange on India is quoted at 1s. 8⅞d. per rupee for 60 days' sight, an advance apparently of ⅛d.; but this scarcely agrees with the decline which has taken place here and the drop in Silver. Reuter quotes the latter at 54½d., and private messages say 54⅜d. per oz., but in any case it is evident that the market is still, as formerly, governed by the advices from this side, and all that we have heard about the German Government holding for higher rates, mere rumour without foundation in fact.

Seeds and Wheat are unaltered at home, as also is Cocoanut Oil, but Coffee is reported firm with an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon.

A payment of £50,000 into the Bank of England is reported, but money has apparently an upward tendency, the rate of discount in the open market on 3 months' sight Bank Bills being given at 4½ per cent. against 3½ on Friday last.

The weekly quotations for metals show no change of any kind.

Piece Goods in Manchester are said to be depressed, but notwithstanding this the Liverpool Cotton Market opened strong and closed firm, the day's sales reaching 15,000 bales, and an advance of 1-16d. per lb. quoted in Fair Omra on the spot and in Good Omra to arrive. The short receipts at the American ports on Tuesday were probably the cause of the increased firmness, and yesterday's figures, although large, being still 8,000 bales behind last year, which would probably be sufficient to maintain the tone of the Market if nothing more. The question is evidently entirely one of supply, and, as we have had occasion to point out of late, unless the American receipts increase rapidly, we are likely to see higher prices for Cotton notwithstanding the limited demand which undoubtedly exists for the manufactured article.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ and February shipment at 11 5-16 cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Wednesday's Receipts	36,000	44,000	27,000
Five days' „	138,000	150,000	125,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,269,000	1,581,000	1,373,000

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has shown increased weakness with a further decline of fully ⅛d. per rupee. The Banks even at the lower level evince great anxiety to buy, but a decided unwillingness to sell, and to all appearance we must see lower rates before an upward turn takes place. There is no new influence apparent to account for the further decline, but it is daily becoming more evident that the supply of funds laid down is far in excess of present requirements, and with the prospect of Council drafts being resumed at an early date, we must have a largely increased export trade before an advance can be probable. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand	......	1s. 8⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight		1s. 9¼d.	„
Credits „ 3 „ „	...	1s. 9 3-16d. to ¼d.	„
Documents „ 3 „ „	...	1s. 9¼d.	„

On Calcutta there is no change to report, and GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet at former rates, say:—Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102.

The SHARE MARKET is dull and virtually without change. Bank of Bombays are steady at 39½ per cent. premium and Land and Press Companies are unaltered. Spinning and Weaving Companies are steady, the only fluctuation being an advance of Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey and a decline of Rs. 25 in Alliance. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 10 lower.

In Cotton sellers have shown a disposition to ask slightly higher prices to-day owing to the firmer accounts from Liverpool, but export buyers having withdrawn, there is practically no advance. Transactions have been most limited and almost entirely confined to small lots of old Cotton.

SEEDS are in fair request at former prices.

FREIGHTS show no quotable change. For Liverpool the quotation by Canal Steamers is nominally 27s. 6d., but there is little room to spare, and the regular lines are asking 30s. per ton. For the Mediterranean ports we have not heard of any fresh business, and by sail there is still a total absence of enquiry.

PIECE GOODS have undergone no alteration. A moderate business is still doing from the Bazaar, but dealers are too well supplied to induce them to become buyers from first hands.

COALS are in better request to arrive and buyers offer an advance of As. 4 to As. 8 per ton but without leading to business, there being nothing offering. On the bunder prices are unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	697½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	950
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,130 xd
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2,325
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	90
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,550
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,050
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	255
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	115
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	910
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p s*	980
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	920
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,355
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,190
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,005
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	860
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,000
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,210
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	875
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p s*	1,200
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	35
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	360
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,490
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,290
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	280
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	950
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	850
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	775
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	355
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	740
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,155
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	860
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	885
Do do. ½ Share	600	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	990
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	40 Rs.	650 xd

*Per Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	900
Albert Ginning Co.	200	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	360
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s	465
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	185
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15 do	230 xd
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	990
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	350	40 do	325
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	325
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	450
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,075 xd
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 n'.
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	560

*Per Share for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	785 xd
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s ..	90
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	675
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	220xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218· 3·0	5 p. c.	285
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65· 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20½p.s	1,890
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	265
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	6)
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,900	500	ll	11 p. ct	530
Vegas Patent Slip Co	3,00	250	all	6 p. ct	30

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. ZERBINO, 917 tons, Captain S. Dewdney, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and thirty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Grey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and two hundred and ninety three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. AFRICA, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Patterson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain A. W. Baird, Ins. Vety Surg. Lamb, and fifty-six deck passengers.

THE BARQUE WILHELM ANTON, 939 tons, Captain W. Deneken, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore (October 13th), with the following cargo:—2,485 planks, 13,006 bags rice, 1,751 bundles rattans, 2 cases chinaware, 100 packages gallangal, 30 packages sandalwood, 875 pieces sapanwood, 5 packages aniseed star, 111 bags lac, 111 bags peas, 63 baskets dammer. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Vingorla (s)	Gray	Kurrachee, Nov 19.
	Wilhelm Anton	Deneken	Singapore, Oct 13.
	H M S Flying Fish	....	Zanzibar.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	H M S Crocodile (s)	Sharp	England.
	Zerbino (s)	Dewdney	Liverpool.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Carwar.
	Africa (s)	Patterson	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The Steamer Childwall Hall, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVALS.

17 Royal Alfred .... Fisher .... Liverpool, July 26.
18 Chanda (s) .... Hutcheson ... Bombay, Nov 7.
Riologe .... Mathews .... Freemantle, Oct 6.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 17—Steamers Historian and Helios. Ship City of Dublin and North.
Nov. 19—Steamers Asia, Emblehope and Standard. Ships Grandee and Bowdon. Barque Silhet.

MADRAS.

Nov. DEPARTURES.

19 Poonah (s) .... Southampton.
20 Calcutta (s) .... Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

Per P and O S Poonah—From Calcutta to Madras—Mr D F Martin, Mr G Henry, and Mr W C Wyllie.
Per P and O S Poonah—From Madras to Southampton—Captain and Mrs McTaggart and infant, Miss Robinson, Mrs Studman and two children, Captain E S Begbie, Mrs Elwes and two children, Mr J Lowrie, Mr G E Liddell, Mr J Clifford, wife and two children, Mr and Mrs Tate and two children.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arch Druid s—405 bundles hoop iron, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.
Italia s—100 kegs lead ore, Cuma Ramjee.
Marina s—13 crates earthenware, The Agra Bank.

FROM LONDON.

Oimara—20 cases old tom, Pochajee Framjee and Co.
Agra s—13 packages hardware, Fabhoy Tyebally; 130 boxes window glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Australia s—10 cases sparkling rudeshim, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Mallowdale—24 bars and 1,229 bundles iron, Merwanjee and Co; 30 cases matches, L Naraen and Co.
City of Poona s—14 packages medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.
Remeo—10 cases slates, Allybhoy Babonjee.
Peshawar s—30 cases and 2 hogsheads sherry and 11 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Australia s—2 cases saffron, L Narsen and Co; 14 cases vermouth, C Bouneviallle and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurreur s—5 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Assiria s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—2,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Zante s—340 cwts coir fibre, Moorarjee Natha; 169½ cwts myrabollams, Toolseedass Treecomdass; 212½ cwts myrabollams, and 22 bales hemp, Jaitha Pursotum; 35 bales rags, Premjee Wookerda; 125 bales cotton, Wodaychund Chothmull; 40 bale wool, Goculdass Cullianjee; 281 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha; 80 bales cotton waste, Goculdass Dwarkadass; 9 bales silkwaste, Fisher; 13 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manackjee and Co; 6 bales silk waste, Abramovitz and Co; 25 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Nellie Martin s—1,235 cwts wet dates, Lilladhur Khepass; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 285 cwts wheat, Currim Fuckeerbhoy; 59 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 1,000 cwts wet dates, Woosman Vaydina; 130 bags wheat, Alstone and Co.
Branksome Hall s—495 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha.
Childwall Hall s—260 cwts B horns C N Gomes and Co; 25 bales wool, Pursotum Tarsee.
Italia s—50 cwts coir yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Amaryllis s—250 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bangalore s—4 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Austria s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Austria s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart, Brothers; 400 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda s—100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Burgos s—105 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—2 cases fishmaws and 18 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 4 cases sharkfins, Cassum Bhimjee; 40 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 51 bales twist, Tata and Co; 25 bales twist, Abdoola Joosub.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), Braind—W. & A. Graham and Co.
1452 Italia (s), Danaldson—W and A Graham & Co.
1186 Nellie Martin (s), Fox—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1022 Zante (s), Shilstan—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2299 Australia (s), Cates—Mails, 3rd December.
2091 Mirzapore (s), Parish—Mails, 17th Dec.

FOR VENICE.

1309 Bangalore (s), Stead—Mails, 26th Nov.

FOR JEDDAH.

1457 City of Poonah (s), Luckhurst—W. Nicol & Co.
2296 St. Osyth (s), McNable—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1305 Adriana, Sinclair.
934 Hermit, Roberts.
1025 Orient, Webster.
1055 Schleswig Bride, Guttrie.

FOR ANTWERP.

1093 Cydonia (s), Brooks—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

343 Flying Cloud, Williams—The Captain.
720 Dunphaile Castle, Hilder—Finlay Muir & Co.
706 Zancla (s), King—W. Nicol, & Co.

FOR HULL.

1267 Menzaleh (s), Parker—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1125 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 27th Nov.

FOR ABERDEEN.

1109 Amarylle (s), Blackburn—Killick, Nixon & C.

FOR CALLAO.

1124 Homewood, Pardy.

FOR MAURITIUS.

811 Arch Druid (s), Carmichael—D. Sassoon.
1061 Argo (s), Jones.
531 Clemence Marie, Rozouls.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1200 Airy (s), Wilkie—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

63 Craigforth (s), Farmer.

FOR AKYAB.

729 Vanora, Incuster—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

914 Morglay (s), Ward
2876 Vortigern (s), Reid—D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1152 Burgos (s), Curson—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
710 Cyrene (s), Williams.
861 Milton (s), Johansen—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1250 Tagus (s), Clark—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1234 Austria (s). Rossal—A, Lloyd's & Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

1186 Australia (s), Bazzain—C. Grondona.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

54 Futty Moombaruck, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

710 Abercorne, Lewis—Finlay, Muir & Co.
821 Agra, Hutchinson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1533 Anglo America, Jordon.
1286 Annot Lyle, English—The Captain
1166 Alabama (s), Green—The Captain.
1292 Blairhoyle, Bryce—Finlay, Muir & Co
527 Chatanooga, Freeman—Bell Brandenburg & Co.
1270 County Carnarvon, Roberts Owen & Okel.
745 Clementina, Pozzio—The Captain.
1364 Childwall Hall (s), Tregarthen—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1273 Dartford, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Bostin—H. F. Soares & Co.
1471 Dunbritton, Emmett—W. Nicol & Co.
1285 Eblana, Leven.
1498 Eildenhope, Fleet.
1388 East Lathian, Hamilton—The Captain.
1102 Eastern Belle, Feather.
1313 Florida, Curtis.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1316 Hermon, Dillon.
1326 Harald Harfager (s), Heltberg.
1499 Issac Reed, Coley.
1440 Inspector, Erskin—The Captain.
809 Joseph Hayden, Kruse—Knoop & Co.
1287 Lord Lytton, Dakin.
1421 Lanarkshire, May—Finlay Muir & Co
1365 Maggie E. Seed, Whitting—W. and A Graham.
1436 Morna, Smith—The Captain.
1289 Mallowdale, Dernan—H. F. Soares & Co.
861 Marina (s), Ramsay.
1859 Northern Light, Kenney—The Captain.
848 Nueva Providencia, or due—The Captain.
1120 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. & O. Co.
1353 Oimara, Simpson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1250 P. F. Webster, Cutting—The Captain.
1283 Palmas, Elias—W. Nicol & Co.
640 Romeo, Clarke—Gladstone Wyllie & Co.
1369 Rona, Brown—The Captain.
1189 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.
302 Sicilian, Savory.
818 Scowfield, Lawson—Finlay Muir & Co.
784 Sestos (s), Tilmouth—McCulloch Beyts & Co.
993 Shadwan (s), Kennedy—The Captain.
873 W. H. Atkinson (s) Arland—The Captain.
999 Wilhelm Anton, Deneken—The Captain.
1174 Xenia, Reynolds.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
727 Flying Fish.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence).
468 Teazer, Woodehouse.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 23.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

589-77—Jefferson and P—Cowasjee Pallonjee vs Jaijee widow—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
591-77—Ardaseer and H—Dhunjeebhoy and another vs Cowasjee Pallonjee and others—Jefferson and P, Ardaser and H, Rimington, Hore and Langley.
173-73—Prescott and W L—Boolakedass Lalchund vs Hurgovun Mohundass and—Macfarlane and Gilbert.
228-73—Prescott and W—Boolakedass Lalchund vs Jerjevun Mohundass—Macfarlane and Gilbert.
229-73—Prescott and W—Boolakedass Lalchund vs Hurjevun Mohundass—Macfarlane and Gilbert.
537-77—Jefferson and P—Hurnath Roopajee and another vs Asla Pithajee and others.
534-77—Craigie, L and O—Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others vs Sadooba Sadoojee and another—Rimington, H and L.
557-77—Rimington, Hore and L—Donga Heera and others vs Poonalall Poonumchund and another—Tyabjee and S, and Jefferson and Payne.
656-77—M H Khan—Mirza Hoosein Khan vs Panolall Poorumchund and another—Jefferson and P.
446-77—Jefferson and Payne—Faizulla Khacklani vs Ally Ackbar Kurmally—Tyabjee and S.
515-77—Lynch and Tobin—Govindass Boolakedass and another vs Joravurmull Hunmutram and others—J C Cama and Macfarlane and G.
281-76—Rimington, H and L—Hamermull Navulmull vs Hurgopall Premsookdass and others—N N Kothare.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

347-77—Hearn, C and L—Goolbai vs Manockjee Limjee Manockjee—Ardaseer and H.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 20.

Ducat, Capt, Bombay 109th Regt, on leave, from Indore.

NOVEMBER 21.

Smith, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Vetch, Lieut, Bengal 11th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Gordon, Col, Bengal Meywar Bheel Corps, on leave, from Kherwarra.
Jopp, Major, Bombay D A Q M G, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Gaye, Brigadier General, Bengal R A, on leave, from Cawnpore.

NOVEMBER 22.

Tanner, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Baroda.
Moore, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, from Goozrat.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 22.

Hand, Lieut Col, Madras 44th Regt, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Worgan, Major Genl, Bombay Ord Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Ducat, Capt, Bombay 109th Regt, on leave, to Matheran.
Gordon, Sub Lieut, Bombay 1st Lancers, on duty, to Poona.
Colston, Surg Major, Bombay Medl Dept, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 22.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the 23rd October:—Assistant Apothecary W O'Leary, to be Apothecary, Second Class. Passed Hospital Apprentice J Shepard, to be Assistant Apothecary, Second Class.

G O No 654, of 8th October 1877, placing the services of Major J H Bedford, R E, at the disposal of the Public Works Department for employment under the Government of India, is cancelled.

The following reversion and promotion in the Ordnance Department are ordered:—Acting Sub-Conductor C Fletcher to revert to Store Serjeant. Store Serjeant J Allen to be Acting Sub-Conductor, vice Fletcher.

Lieut-Col Hicks, Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment, vice Lieut Col Anderson, whose tenure of Office expires on the 2nd December.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to the Colonies and Europe for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Captain W M Campbell, R E, Deputy Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Surgeon H D Masani is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from 10th Nov 1877, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

The undermentioned officers of the Army Medical Department are brought on the strength of the British troops in this Command from the 9th instant, the date of their arrival at Bombay: Surgeons P B Tuthill, M D; T Boyd and G A Hughes, M B.

In continuation of G G O No 713, dated 7th instant, the following promotion is made, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India:—Lieut H H Pengree, Acting Third Class Commissary of Ordnance, to be Acting Second Class from 1st proximo, to complete the Establishment.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut W G Boyer, R E; Surgeon-Major C G H Ross; Sub-Conductor D Mayo, Ordnance Department; Lieut T H Mackenzie, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut R H Daniell, Staff Corps, two months, medical certificate; Colonel A P Chesshyre, Staff Corps, six months, private affairs; Colonel H Shewell, Staff Corps, six moths, medical certificate.

The following promotions and reversions in the Ordnance Department are ordered:—

Promotions—Sub-Conductor W Howard to be Acting Conductor, and Store Sergeant C W Salter to be Acting Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 7th November 1877, in succession to Conductor Hanley, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Reversions—Consequent on the return from furlough to Europe on the 10th instant, of Deputy Commissary F Bunyer, Acting Deputy Commissary G Judd to revert to Assistant Commissary, Acting Assistant Commissary H Sutton to Deputy Assistant Commissary Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary J Bingham to Conductor, Acting Conductor Wallace Howard to Sub-Conductor, and Acting Sub-Conductor C W Salter to Store Sergeant.

Surgeons W K Hatch and B L Dutt are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 10th November 1877, the date of their arrival in Bombay.

The following appointment is made, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India:—Colonel H F Brooke, half pay, late 109th Foot, Deputy Adjutant General in India, to be Adjutant General of the Army.

With reference to G G O No 756 of this date, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the local rank of Brigadier-General on Colonel H F Brooke, Adjutant General of the Army.

With reference to G G O No 719, dated 7th November 1877, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred on Mr Wm Crockett, Paymaster of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr C E Coles to act as District Superintendent of Police, in the Kaladgi District, during the absence of Mr H Kennedy, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Mulchand Lalchand, Mukhtyarkar of Tigar, in the District os Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Shikarpur.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Robert Clark to act as a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H C Mules, Magistrate, First Class in charge Mehar Division, Shikarpur District, to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Rao Saheb Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Vingoria, in the Ratnagiri District from 1st December 1877.

Mr Waman Mahadeo Bodas to act as Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Murbad, in the Tanna District, until further orders.

Mr. A. D. Pollen, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for 20 days. He has also been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. N. Spencer, Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of furlough for 7 weeks on sick certificate.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. D. Sharkey, Magistrate of the First Class District of Kanara, to be Magistrate in charge of the Sirsi Division of that District.

Rao Saheb Vishnu B. Sohoni, Deputy Educational Inspector, Khandesh Sub-Division, is allowed one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Gulam Ali Ibrahim Akhund is appointed to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Hyderbad Sub-Division, during the absence of Rao Saheb Pridbass Anandroni Ramchaudrani, or until further orders.

Mr Appaji Baburao Divekar is appointed to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Belgaum Sub-Division, during the absence of Rao Saheb R V Chintamanpetkar, or until further orders.

Mr R M Kennedy, appointed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, has this day reported his arrival on the 16th instant, and is placed under the orders of the Collector of Satara.

Mr T H Stewart, C S, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr H E Jacomb, Acting Collector and Magistrate of the district or Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 24th instant.

Surgeon R Bowman has been appointed to perform the civil medical duties at Sholapur from the 27th May 1877, until further orders.

Mr T J Dumayne passed an examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard, on the 17th instant.

SETTLEMENT OF OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

The following extract from Resolution of the Government of India, Military Department, 29th October 1877, is published for general information:—

"The Government of India has decided that no claim against an officer quitting India on leave of absence or retirement of longer standing than six months shall be noted for recovery through the Secretary of State; but that all such claims shall be reported, with full explanation of the delay in their assertion, for the orders of the Government of India. * * * *

"As the main object of these instructions is to save trouble and annoyance to individual officers, the Government of India will expect the co operation of the officers of the army generally with the Military Account Department, in effecting timely settlement of all public accounts before departure from the country.

"There is no reason why the personal and official accounts of any officer proceeding to Europe should not be settled before leaving India, if, as required by G O by the President in Council, dated 3rd December 1875, the officer concerned gives timely intimation to the Controller of Military Accounts of his intention to leave the country. A disregard of this obligation will be a sufficient reason for the prosecution of any consequent claims against the officer after his departure.

"In the case of a sick officer incapable of looking after his own affairs the duty of making the intimation to the Controller should devolve on the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, Battery, Department, or Station, wherein the officer is serving. In such circumstances, care should be taken that the Paymaster at the port of embarkation is placed in possession of all information necessary for the settlement of the sick officer's claims.

"If, in the absence of proper documents, any doubt be entertained by the Paymaster at the port of embarkation, as to the pay and allowances due to an officer, and there be no time for enquiry, the disbursing officer should exercise his discretion in withholding payment, in whole or part, pending investigation. The knowledge that such a course will be pursued will make officers careful to furnish themselves with correct last pay certificates and other documents before leaving their regiments or appointments.

"In granting railway or passage warrants to officers proceeding to Europe, the responsible departmental officials should be careful to ascertion that the officers are entitled to travel at the public expense, and the fact of such warrants having been granted should be notified to the Paymaster at the port of embarkation.

"A judicious use of the telegraph may, when necessary, be adopted by the Military Account Department to facilitate the adjustment of officers' claims previous to leaving India. It is especially the duty of the Military Account Department to use every effort to effect prompt settlement in India of the accounts of regiments, batteries, and individual officers."

CALENDAR FOR NOV. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ...28th, 2h. 56·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Nov.		H M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fr. 23	......	6 14	5 19	0 45 m 0 14 a	6 42 m 6 37 a
Sat. 24	......	6 15	5 19	1 25 m 0 59 a	7 23 m 7 21 a
Sun. 25	Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity	6 15	5 19	2 5 m 1 50 a	8 10 m 8 1) a
Mon. 26	....	6 16	5 19	2 56 m 2 48 a	9 6 m 9 1 a
Tues. 27	.....	6 16	5 19	3 44 m 3 58 a	10 6 m 10 5 a
Wed. 28	English Mail expected.	6 17	5 19	4 42 m 5 22 a	11 17 m 11 22 a
Th. 29	......	6 17	5 20	5 48 m 6 45 a	0 26 a ...

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office, and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...
For Uran and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.
"URBS PRIMA IN INDIS."
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL,
VARIETY
AND
COMEDY COMPANY.
See first page for Programme.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SHEWELL—November 21st, at Kurrachee, the wife of Lt.-Col A. M. Shewell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DUCAT—CLARKE—November 22nd, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Cyril Hugh Pennycuick Ducat, Esq., Captain 109th Regiment, to Alice Marianne, second daughter of Turner P. Clarke, Esq., J. P. Andover. England.

DEATH.

BRUNTON—November 11th, at Poona, Richard Howard, the dearly loved child of Richard and Ellen Brunton, aged 6 years and 8 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NICHOLSON—November 16th, at Negapatam, the wife of Mr. Richard Nicholson, South Indian Railway, of a son.
SARGEAUNT—November 18th, at Madras, the wife of Major C. C. Sargeaunt, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—November 16th, at Berhampore, Arthur Cecil, the youngest son of Samuel James and Amy Andrews, aged 1 year and 8 days.
ROBSON—November 5th, at Cawnpore, Elizabeth Cecilia, the wife of Charles Robson, Esq., E. B. Railway, aged 20 years.
SETON—November 13th, at Ellamanchilli, Vizagapatam District, of cholera, Neville George, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Seton, aged 4 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1877.

THE *Pioneer's* story about the "documentary evidence" which the Government of India is alleged to possess of Russian intrigues in Afghanistan must, we think, be dismissed as incredible, if only for this reason, that no evidence of the kind worth looking at can be procured except through the agency of a very different class of men from those who have, since the Afghan war, represented British interests at the Court of Cabul. The Government of India is fond of sneering at the letters from Cabul, relating the gossip of the bazaar, which are published from time to time in the Lahore newspaper; but it is dependent itself for information of what is going on beyond the British Frontier on agents who are not one whit more trustworthy than the native correspondents of newspapers; and probably most persons would hesitate to accept as authentic on such authority letters professing to be written by Russian agents to Shere Ali, and inciting the Ameer by proffers of Russian assistance to invade British India. We do not overlook the possibility that the Turkish Envoy who recently went to Cabul may have communicated to the Government of India revelations made to him by Shere Ali regarding the designs and proposals of Russia; but it is so obviously the game of both the Ameer and the Turks to bring about a quarrel between England and Russia that the Envoy's representations should be received with much distrust. We of course believe that the Russians have been intriguing both at Cabul, and, as Lord Lytton has publicly asserted, at Khelat; and it is probable that, having regard to the possibility of a war with England, the Russian agents may not have scrupled to bargain for the co-operation of Afghans and Beloochees in striking a blow at what Mr. Lowe calls the only weak point in England's armour—her dominion of India. The absence from both Khelat and Cabul of qualified English representatives may, moreover, have encouraged the Russian agents to state their plans with unusual frankness, and even to commit an outline of them to writing, though we should have imagined that the fate of Benedetti was a sufficient warning to all ambitious diplomatists not to be beguiled into committing their schemes of spoliation to paper even in intercourse with European statesmen, while the necessity for caution is of course much greater when one of the parties to the proposed plot is an unscrupulous barbarian, whose first idea would naturally be to sell the secret for the best price he could get for it. But we do not think it at all likely that the Russian agents went so far; and, if Shere Ali has documentary evidence that they prompted him to invade India, he will assuredly keep it in his own hands till the English show some disposition to treat him with extraordinary liberality. If this evidence had passed into the hands of the Government of India, we may assume that the English Ministry would have felt itself compelled to demand explanations from the Court of Russia; and its silence can best be accounted for by supposing that it feels the evidence is too vague to justify it in plunging the British Empire into another Russian war.

IT has often been a matter of surprise to us that the camp equipage of Indian armies has not advanced with the times; that the old leaky uncomfortable cloth-tent of the country should have undergone no amelioration since the days of Colonel Arthur Wellesley; nay, since days much earlier even than his. Certainly, there are tents and tents in India. There is nothing to be said against the magnificent Durbar *suite* of a Governor General, or against the luxurious canvas camp of an Indian Collector out on *jumabundy* in the cold weather; but these things are exceptional, and remarkably different from the subaltern's, or even field officer's tent on the march, or the sportsman's *bechoba* in the forests of the plains, or the cold bleak altitudes of the Himalayas. The latter, experience teaches, are mostly cumbrous, always uncomfortable unless in the fairest weather, and dear to buy, easy to rot. They attract sunstroke in the hot weather, rhumatics in the rains, and grim death himself in a gale of wind. Even the troublesome dodge of "bushing" an Indian tent, so that it may not be blown away like a balloon in a storm, will not make a man secure in monsoon weather; and any one who has cursed his hard fate in hot weather, wet weather, or cold, when there is nothing between him and the sky but a few yards of blue and white country cloth, will thank us, we hope, for a suggestion which promises fair to render such misery not imperative in the future. Our idea of what would make an effective substitute for the antiquated Indian two or three hundred-rupee tent is taken from the experiences of the Russians before Plevna. In the last *Overland Mail* we read in a letter from the *Times* correspondent at the seat of war, that "at Gorney Studeni everyone, from the Emperor "downwards, keeps under cover, such as it is. "Nobody ventures out in the thick mud; to do "so is to run the risk of sliding down up to the "knees in mire into the valley on either side of "which the hovels of the village are built. His "Imperial Majesty occupies the only house which "exists there. The Grand Duke Nicholas (who, "by the way, was through the campaign on the "Oxus which resulted in the fall of Khiva) and "a few of his staff are installed in Kirghiz "kibitkas—in round, dome-shaped tents made "with thick felt laid over wooden frames, *which* "*look quite warm and comfortable.* The rest of "the little camp nestle under their few yards of "saturated canvass, which swarm with large "mice trying to find shelter, or creep into the "holes which Nature and the Bulgarian peasant "have provided." The Grand Duke, in short, profiting by his experience in Central Asia, is the only man who knows how to make himself comfortable under the wretched climatic influences to which the Russian army is now exposed; and for the information of those who do not know what a Kirghiz kibitka is, we will quote from Mr. MacGahan's book on the Oxus campaign above referred to his description of one, premising that this kind of portable house or tent is just as well suited to resist the rays of the ardent summer sun on the plains of Turkistan, as the severe winter cold of those regions, or the slushy wet of a Bulgarian autumn. "I "was very much interested," writes Mr. MacGahan, "in watching the women set up the "tents, and the speed with which they accom- "plished it. The framework of the kibitka, or "Central Asian tent, is composed of a number of "thin strips of wood six feet long, loosely "fastened together in the form of a vine vretlis; "this frame opens out, and folds up compactly, "so that it may be placed on a camel. The "sticks forming this frame are slightly curved in "the middle, so that in opening out it naturally "takes the form of a segment of a circle. Four "of these frames complete the skeleton sides of "the tent. On the top of this are placed from "twenty-five to thirty rafters, curved to the "proper shape, the upper ends of which are placed "in a hoop, three or four feet in diameter, serving "as a roof-tree. As soon as the camel carrying "the felt and framework of a kibitka arrived, "he was made to kneel down, two women seized "the framework, set it up on end, and stretched "it out in form of a circle, one holding it while "the other fastened the parts together. Then "the door-posts were set up and a camel's "hairrope drawn round the whole to bind "it tightly together. One of them then "took the wooden hoop which serves as roof- "tree, and elevated it inside the tent by "means of a stick inserted in one of the many "holes with which it is perforated, while the "other immediately commenced inserting "the rafters, some twenty or thirty in number, "the bases of which are fastened to the lower "framework by means of loops. The rolls of "felt are then drawn over this skeleton and the "kibitka is complete. It is about fifteen feet in "diameter, and eight feet high, and in shape not "unlike an old-fashioned beehive. *The whole* "*operation only requires ten minutes, and it is so* "*solid that no wind short of a tornado will budge* "*it.*" Again, he observes of a kibitka provided for his own use:—"I found it nicely carpeted, "with several bright coloured coverlets and "cushions, which were deliciously luxurious, to "my weary limbs."

Now, anyone who has marched much in India in the hot weather or the rains must know that his tent is the plague of his life. A bullock cart, not a camel, is mostly necessary to drag it about, and it is always coming to grief in one way or another. Instead of two women to run it up in ten minutes, several tent lascars are required, who stagger and tumble about with the bellying canvass what time its disconsolate owner sits cursing by the roadside in the heat of the sun or the no less pitiless pelting of the rain. The tent pegs are often lost, or break, and it may be half an hour or an hour even before the tiresome tent is pitched. To watch European soldiers—especially those fresh from Europe—pitch an Indian tent is misery. They bungle and break everything, and at last, after infinite labour, and perhaps sunstroke, they are pretty safe to pitch it askew, and in such a manner as to render it a copious shower-bath in rain, and a dangerous man-trap in a gust of wind. What a blessing a kibitka would be to Thomas Atkins marching in India! Ten minutes of easy labour would set him free to look after his breakfast and his arms, and he would be insured by this most ingenious device of the Nomads a dry bed in wet weather, and an effective roof or covering from the sun in hot. For let one of our Indian marching tents be pitched at its best, and the discomfort is intense. A soaking rain soon penetrates the canvass, and drips over everything inside, or the tent, well wetted, acts when the wind blows through it like a kuskus tattie, chilling the occupants to the bone and inducing fevers, rheumatism, and all sorts of medical horrors, or it is an oven in the hot weather, through which one sees the blazing sun as through a piece of smoked glass, and in which it is prudent to wear a sun-topee to escape *coup de soleil.* The Turkomans, savage as they are, have much better sagacity than we have in the shelter which extremes of climate demand, and we should be glad to see the kibitka introduced by our Commissariat Department, if only as an experiment pregnant with most important benefits to the military service of India.

To the sportsman, the forester, the engineer; to, in short, anyone careless of state, but regardful of comfort, we fancy the kibitka would prove an immense boon. It seems to fulfil all the requirements demanded by these persons of a portable dwelling. It is easily carried, it is rapidly set up, it cannot be blown down, its covering,—thick felt—renders the inside impervious to wet, or the direct rays of the sun, and it is cheap, the cost, we suppose—were there a large demand for the felt—being less than is asked for an Indian two-hundred-rupee tent. No better proof of its utility would be found than in the Grand Duke's patronage of it in the present war; nothing can be more convincing than the *Times'* correspondent's statement that the Grand Duke and his staff were in apparent comfort in their kibitka, when everyone under canvass was wretched in the extreme. We do not say that kibitkas would, or need, take the place of those grand durbar and other fancy Indian tents which are made for holiday wear, but for real service in sun and rain, in jungle or snow, they seem to us to offer an immense advantage over the Indian tent as we meet with it in common use. Mr. MacGahan speaks of the Nomads living as healthily and comfortably all the year round in their kibitkas as any people in the world, despite the violent changes of temperature to which they are exposed, and we are pretty sure as much could not be said of dwellers in Indian tents, or of the Turkomans either, were they compelled to live in such rag umbrellas as we have for tents.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

THE cotton spinners' strike at Bolton is over, after having cost the intelligent operatives fully £100,000 in loss of wages and actual expenditure. No sooner is this settled than the manufacturers and spinners of Blackburn give notice to reduce the wages of their spinners 10 per cent. and their weavers 5 per cent.; and it is added, that from the tone of the masters, there is every reason to believe the reduction will be carried out. The explanation, of course, is the dull state of trade. Blackburn suffers from that in full measure, and in the town and district some employers, such as the Pilkingtons, only work their mills four days a week, while others close every day at dusk to save the gas, thus at once cutting down production and expenditure. But the cutting down has not done much good as yet for the simple reason that nothing more than half measures has been attempted. Even now the Bolton spinners expect a revision of the standard list of wages as the price of having graciously consented to return to work, and unless this revision should concede them something,—in other words, give back part at least of what they have abandoned under some other form, they will again be discontented, and again strike. Unfortunately, their past improvidence and mismanagement drive them to this. At the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hugh Mason, the great cotton spinner of Ashton-under-Lyne, referring to the "folly" of the Bolton strike, said that among other things it showed the dreadful improvidence of the people, since before it had lasted long hundreds of families were reduced to starvation, although Bolton had enjoyed exceptional prosperity during the last seven years. That is, the previous successive advances of wages had tempted the receivers into a style of living quite above their position, and they saved little or nothing. No sooner is a reduction wanted than they rebel against the necessity of returning to their former rate of living, or to self-denial in any shape, and listen readily to the advisers who tell them that strike allowance, however trying, will bring them their reward ere long in a restoration of the old style of living. There is consequently no prospect of settlement yet, unless an access of commonsense should visit the cotton spinning artisans during the next month or two; a most unlikely supposition.

The meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce just referred to was chiefly remarkable for the denunciation of Trades Unions by the Chairman, Mr. Ashworth, and Mr. Mason. These rebukes from them are the more significant because they are Liberals in politics, and the alienations of the Lancashire working-men from the Liberal side have already gone so far that there is great reluctance to irritate them in any way. But the stolid obstinacy and selfish greed of the Trades Unionists have now provoked the most patient believers in human progress, and even Radical Dissenters, if only employers of labour, turn against them. Mr. Ashworth lamented the dulness of trade, in which he saw no immediate prospect of improvement, and ascribed it largely to the action of the Unionists not so much because of wages merely, since they might arrange that point, as on account of the Union rules which interfered so much with the economic details of manufacturers' establishments that they retarded rather than promoted production. Mr. Hugh Mason referred to an atrocious design advocated by Mr. Macdonald, the collier M. P. for Stafford, and to be impressed upon the coal miners at a Conference to be held in December, to reduce production of coal as a means of extorting higher wages, and declared that if such a course were adopted it would be disastrous in the extreme. "We now had iron coming from Belgium, shiploads of calico from the United States, and the hosiery districts of Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire were being flooded with German yarns of astonishing quality and price." Mr. Mason said he hoped that the Lancashire operatives would soon show a better spirit, and that they would not perpetrate the folly of refusing most handsome wages and of endeavouring to prevent the introduction of workmen who were willing to work at lower rates. He also said that although we had not yet heard of Chinese artisans coming over here to labour as they did in the States, he did not see why, if they were capable and well-conducted, the world should not be as free to them as to Englishmen. So that Mr. Mason, you see, hankers after cheaper labour, even though it should be that of "aliens in blood, language and religion;" anything, in fact, that will enable the employer to shake off the detested incubus of Trades Unionism. It is not the first time that the introduction of foreign and Chinese labour has been talked of; the coal and iron strike in South Wales having given rise to similar hints four years ago; but so far as I know, it was never before advocated by a cotton manufacturer, and, above all, by such a man as Mr. Hugh Mason. The significance of it lies in this that Chinamen are very well suited for light manual labour such as that of the cotton factory, which their docility and handiness would soon enable them to master, while they could not do the rougher work of mining or puddling. If, therefore, an enterprising contractor in the United States were to engage to bring over 1,000 Chinese, warranted to be able to do the work now done by English cotton spinners at two-thirds the cost, he might find more than one employer willing to make the experiment. It would be a most interesting one. Of course, the discussion excited would be prodigious and the working men all over England would rise in arms against the attempt, but if gone about prudently and on a moderate scale, they could not excite the public to a dangerous pitch. For many reasons Chinese artisans would be difficult to manipulate as the Trades Unionists manage others who come over from America or Germany. Barriers of language would be found almost insuperable, and there is such an utter lack of sympathy between the Englishman and the Chinese that there would be no common ground of action. If, then, they were carefully watched, well treated, and housed by themselves, so as to have all their domestic comforts in their own hands, Chinese labourers might hold their ground, which would mean that thousands of others would follow them to England when settled. All this, however, is mere speculation as yet; but things move fast now-a-days, and capitalist employers between exasperation and despair are ripening to a state of mind at which remedies would be welcomed that half a dozen years ago would never have been thought of. I should add here that Mr. Hugh Mason, like Mr. Ashworth, the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, declared his belief that Trades Unions had not been the cause of the rise in wages and general improvement in the condition of the working man; it may be asked in that case, why do masters object to them. The answer is, because their rules hamper in a hundred ways every industrial operation and their organisation encourages and promotes strife between masters and men in such a way as to expose the former to constant annoyance and loss, the uncertainty as to the action of his hands being in itself fatal to the chance of an employer undertaking extensive contracts.

Your readers may perhaps notice Mr. Mason's allusion to shiploads of calico from the United States. When the first shipment arrived here less than two years since I quite remember how it was pooh-poohed as having no significance at the time and as being certainly exceptional. Lancashire men who professed to know more about the expences of New England manufacture than its own leaders did, published elaborate tables to show that it was impossible Massachusetts could send calicoes to England at a profit, and actually had a controversy with the latter on the point. I do not know if the controversy is yet over, but the Yankees have practically settled it in their own favour in the most effective way by shipping steadily to this market and securing the hold they had acquired.

The speculative estimates as to the next American cotton crop differ widely as usual. New York computations, taking as their bases the September returns of condition issued by the National Cotton Exchange, call the yield 4,000,000 bales or thereabouts. The New York *Bulletin*, however, points out that the reports of the exchange as well as of the Agricultural Bureau have habitually been within the truth. Estimates based on these for the crop of 1875-6 turned out to be 20¼ per cent. under the actual yield, and for 1876-7 they were 12¾ per cent. below the real result. Supposing that the exchange returns of this year should fall as much below the truth as the average of the last two years, namely, 16½ per cent., and allowing for an increase in acreage of 2 per cent. over 1875, we should actually have a crop of 4,762,000 bales. So much for New York opinions. On the whole, the prospect to holders of cotton cannot be considered good. Unquestionably the United States crop will be larger than last year's, how much we do not yet know; while it is equally certain that unless we have peace, and that soon, there is no probability of a legitimate demand for cotton at all equal to last year's. Stocks of goods are nearly everywhere large, and stocks of raw material in the hands of the spinners are also heavier. A perception of this obvious result seems to have begun to dawn on the minds of speculators here, and cotton has for the last day or two been very flat. No doubt, this will only lead to a fresh set of reports, with a view to forcing up prices, but unless *bona fide* consumers buy largely, no move of this kind can go far. I would not, however, answer for what would happen if we had peace this winter; for with peace, not only would the Eastern Question be disposed of for the moment and the Levant trade revive, but the differences between Austria and Germany as to a commercial treaty would probably be arranged and the whole centre of the Continent stimulated to productiveness thereby.

The half yearly report of the Bombay Gas Company was issued yesterday. It states that there has been an increase in the gas and meter rental, and the number of private consumers is steadily advancing. The reduced freights prevailing during the six months have induced the directors to lay in a considerable quantity of coal at a very low price. The adverse rates of exchange have, however, caused a loss of £2,814-0-6, and the profit and loss account has been, therefore, charged with £2,000, as against £1,000 so appropriated last half year, leaving £814,006 at the debit of exchange equalisation account to be dealt with at the close of the year. The balance at the credit of profit and loss account is £9,860-18 9, and a dividend of 3½ for the half year is declared, leaving £614-8-9 to be carried forward. The reserve fund is £8,546-12.

Although the value of money in the open market is now down to 3½ per cent. the Bank of England minimum still stands at 5 per cent. Of course the Bank gets no discount business at all, but if it lowered its rate to 4 per cent. it would equally get no business, while the whole benefit of the move would fall to the share of the joint stock banks, its rivals. There is consequently no inducement for the directors to diminish the rate. They, in fact, say to the other banks: "So long as you persist in paying interest on deposits and thus obtain possession of funds which make you underbid us everywhere, you must take all the consequences of your engagements. It is no business of ours to relieve you." The caution of the Bank is to be commended, for there is still as urgent a necessity to attract gold hither as ever there was, and heavier requirements are in all probability close at hand.

A strong feeling in favour of the remonetisation of silver is spreading in the United States. What the results may be it is vain to predict.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading article in the *Gazette* of the 13th inst., on the subject of the purchase by Government of the East Indian Railway in 1879 you state—"This, then, is the problem to be solved: will the Indian Government be able in 1879 to borrow £34,000,000 at a rate of interest sufficiently low to make a re-investment of this sum at 6 per cent. a profitable speculation?"

From this it would appear that one clause in the East Indian Railway Company's contract has escaped your notice, namely, that providing for payment of the capital expended, by an annuity compensation. Under this clause (No. 26) Government retains the option, "instead of paying a gross sum of money," of paying an annuity for the residue of the term of 99 years, the rate of interest used in calculating the annuity to be the average rate of interest received in London during the preceding two years on Indian Government paper. Under this provision the annuity on the E. I. Railway would be calculated at a rate of not over 4 $\frac{31}{100}$ per cent., that being the present average rate of interest on Indian Government paper in London. (The rupee loans being payable *in India* would not be used in the calculation and the annuity would run for 74 years.) In case of another 4 per cent. loan being issued in London between this time and February 1879, the rate will be still further reduced. Taking the value of the property at the figure given by you, £34,000,000 at 4 $\frac{31}{100}$ per cent., this annuity would amount to £1,479,000. According to Mr. Danvers' last report, this portion of the E. I. R. line earned in 1876 7 $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. on its original capital of £27,000,000 or £1,998,000. If, therefore, this rate of income were maintained, Government in taking over the railway would receive every year over and above the annuity the sum of £519,000; even if the net revenue were reduced to 6 per cent.—and it would be, I think, unreasonable to anticipate in any year a lower one,—we should have a receipt of £1,620,000, leaving a balance over the annuity of £141,000. As the annuity remains stationary while the traffic and receipts of the railway must increase, the problem seems to me to be, not whether the Government of India can borrow £34,000,000 at a rate to make a profitable speculation, but simply whether the Government of India can, in the interest of its taxpayers, refuse a sum of from 15 lakhs to 52 lakhs annually, the prospect being that the sum will increase rather than diminish.

That the Railway Company will be willing to pay Government anything like an equivalent of the income which may be anticipated after payment of the annuity, I do not believe, as Government always comes out "second best" in such bargains; and though use may be made of the deficit caused by the famine to induce the Secretary of State to accept some terms which will allow the railway to remain in the Company's hands, I cannot think that the terms will be beneficial to this country. We are in but the beginning of railways in India; and in the natural course of things they must be largely extended; the income to the Government from this railway now will be over half a million sterling, and what will it be in ten, twenty or fifty years when branch lines of railways, built in all directions, bring their goods to swell its present large traffic! Remember, too, that this E. I. Railway has the enormous advantage of coal on its own line and is thus saved the great expense the railways on this side labour under of bringing its coal six thousand miles. The question is not one of to-day's or to-morrow's revenue, but of the future, and nothing that the Company can give will be an equivalent to this country, for no one can predict how valuable this railway may become. You speak disparagingly of State management, but I fail to see why the railways should not be as economically managed by Government as by the Company; Government could no doubt secure the services of the very men who are now managing it; and are they not to be trusted to work as honestly for Government as they do for the Company? It seems hardly fair to Government management now to compare the expenses of the State lines lately made with the older lines as you have done. The railways in the hands of the companies are trunk lines running through the best parts of the country with an established business and an experience of many years; their receipts should be large, and expenses comparatively low. The present State lines, the expenses of which you quote to the discredit of State management, are as yet only fragments of what must always be branch lines; even when completed their receipts cannot be expected to compare well with the trunk lines of railway: for the same reason their expenses will be comparatively large; further, they have not as yet had time to gather the experience necessary for real economy in working. I would again remind you that the average expense of all the guaranteed lines with which you compare the State lines is very much reduced by the low cost of working the E. I. Railway; in this case we do not know at what sacrifice of permanent way or of stock the present low expenditure has been reached. We do know, however, that it is for the interest of the Company to make its net revenue for this year and next as large as possible, as in case of purchase by Government the purchase money is to be based on the income of these two years; it is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that only the most necessary charges for maintenance would be incurred, and that every effort would be strained to make these two years appear as well as possible. With the past experience of the E. I. Railway itself before them, and with the cost of working other lines brought continually to their notice, the fear of criticism, if nothing else, would, I am sure, force upon the State an economical working of this line if it be taken over.

There is still a further consideration. Government has now an expensive staff for its few State Railways. But this same staff could, with comparatively little addition, take charge of the E. I. Railway as well, and thus this expense would be divided.

If there were capital in this country to build its own railways and enough of them to ensure competition and thus keep down rates and enforce economy, no one would deprecate more than myself any interference of the State with what ought to be under those circumstances entrusted to private enterprise. On the other hand, nothing is more prejudicial to efficient working and real economy than the divided responsibility which follows from Company management under Government control, the latter being a necessary concomitant of Government guarantee; and Government has found it necessary to undertake the construction and working of all future lines; it surely therefore cannot refuse to accept the responsibility of the best line in the country, when it can be bought without any sum of money being paid down but simply by the payment of an annuity which must come well within the net earnings of the railway in the most unfavourable years.

The arguments appear to me to be all in favour of the purchase of this railway by the State. It will bring in to Government a handsome yearly revenue; it will give Government the sole control of the richest railway property in the country; it will prevent conflict of interest at the many points where the new State railways join this line; it will enable Government either to maintain paying rates and bring in larger revenues to the State or to lower rates to a simple paying point and thus vastly increase the business of the country. Although the late Secretary of State threw away the chance of the Government ever possessing all the railways of the country, there is every reason why the Government should not allow this the richest prize of all to slip from its grasp. Even if it had now no railways of its own, it would seem as if this would be a sufficiently tempting opportunity to induce it to enter into the business; but with its determination to build and work railways I cannot understand any hesitation as to accepting this railway which has and must continue to have the largest income and be worked at the least expense of any in India. To refuse to accept this paying railway and to go on with the expense of fragmentary lines, here and there in the country, would be, in my opinion, a simple breach of trust.

It is satisfactory to know that the subject will be discussed, and that we are not to have a repetition of the—to use a mild term—short-sighted policy under the late Secretary of State when the right of purchasing the G. I. P., the B. B. & C. I. and the Madras Railways were thrown away after secret negotiations without any reference of the question to, so far as I can learn, either the Indian or the Bombay Government, or to any of the Chambers of Commerce; when the interests of India were sacrificed to the interest of shareholders in England without India's being allowed to say a word in its own behalf.

G. A. K.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.

WE would remind the public, that the Concert to be given to-night by Madame Tasca in the Town Hall is for an object that will command the deepest sympathies of all. Secondly, that this lady will contribute two pianoforte pieces, will play on the Organ the newly-composed Bombay Volunteers' March (by Mr. Plumpton), and further will accompany on the Organ the lady who will sing Gounod's "Nazareth." Miss Elcia May, whose finished singing is the delight of all who hear her, will sing two songs, taking part also in a delightful duet. Another lady, who has so often in years past charmed us by her graceful and finished singing, will, we are sure, be welcomed back again with heartiest greetings. We are embarrassed in recounting the wealth of talent that is comprised in the programme for to-night, but we must not omit to point out that certain gentlemen amateurs, who enjoy an enviable repute at our concerts, and who are worthy associates of those we have named, will be heard on this occasion.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SWINEY. MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov 22.

Captain Swiney, of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, with the detachment at Fort Mackeson, died yesterday from a talwar wound received on Tuesday while surveying. Major Bartleman, of the 20th, succeeds. It is rumoured that part of the Jowaki tribe accept our terms.

Sir John Strachey is at present a guest of the Lieutenant Governor, and joins the Viceroy's party arriving at Allahabad on the 27th.

Captain Brabazon, of the 10th Hussars, is appointed extra Aide de Camp to the Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 21.

The *Republique Francaise* states, that the Republicans will not vote the Budget until a Republican Ministry has been formed.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

According to a Turkish official despatch, the Turks on the 19th instant made a reconnaissance between the Rivers Lom and Jantra, and inflicted heavy loss on the Russians, besides burning the town of Pyrgos.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 22.

The P. & O. Steamer Travancore, with the outward mails of London, dated 9th inst., left here for Bombay at 7 a.m. this morning.

The same Company's Steamer Malwa also left at the same time for Galle and Calcutta.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Bombay Mails of the 6th inst. have arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 21, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed firm.

Fair Dhollers	5 3/16d.
Mid Orleans	6⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅝
Bar Silver	54¼
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	106⅞
4 per cent Government Securities	81½
4½ per cent. do.	82
5½ per cent. do.	89½

The sum of £50,000 has this day been paid into Bank of England.

The Manchester Market has been depressed.

Europa and Trinacria have arrived from Bombay.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Latest Date. Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	22nd—10-40 a.m.	0 43
„ Turkey (perfect)—	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (perfect)	22nd— 2-45 p.m.	0 42
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	21st— 9-40 p.m.	
„ Turkey (perfect)—	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (perfect)	21st—no time.	
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	22nd—12-5 p.m.	nil.
„ Turkey (perfect)—	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (perfect)	21st—no time.	
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (perfect)—	nil.	nil.
„ Singapore (perfect)	22nd— 3-15 p.m.	nil.
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore—Interrupted and port Darwin.	nil.	nil.

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta	1	34	0	3
„ Galle	4	53	3	19
„ Kurrachee	1	0	0	1
„ Madras	0	46	0	6

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Nov. 22, 7 A.M.

Mail steamer Nizam, from China, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 6 months' sight	1s. 9½d.	„
Credits, „ 3 „ „	1s. 9 3-16 to ¼d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 9½d.	„

WE regret to hear that a telegram has been received from Rajkote, announcing the death there from cholera, on Tuesday last, of Mr. H. M. Gibbs, son of the Senior Member of Council, Bombay. Mr. Gibbs was acting as one of Mr. Peile's assistants in Kattywar, having been transferred a few months ago from the Cotton Department to the Political Department. He was a young man of kindly disposition, pleasant manners, and fair abilities, and many friends will lament his untimely fate.

WE regret to hear of an accident that recently happened to Lieut. Lushington, 2nd Infantry H. C., at Jaulnah. Playing at racquet the ball rebounded and struck his left eye, injuring it so severely as to compel his return home for rest, and to seek the best professional advice.

ON the 13th instant, the first engine on the Dhond and Munmar State Railway was run, but only over the short distance of a mile or two, laid from the workshops to the junction of the G. I. P. R. Mr. Rose, supervisor, drove the engine with two breaks.

THE *General Remarks* in the weekly official season reports, up to 14th inst. state, that "the present state and future prospects of the crops continue good throughout the Presidency proper. No change in Sind."

WE hear that the Nizam's Revenue Survey is to be carried out on a wider scale than hitherto, and that a European officer of experience is to be placed at the head of it, if one can be secured.

SOMEBODY has taken the trouble to send us all the way from Yarmouth a Post Card, with the following paragraph printed on the reverse side:—

AN INDUSTRIOUS CLERGYMAN.

The Rev. Styleman Herring, Vicar of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, London, has, during the past 17 years, visited 30,000 cases among the London poor, transplanted 4,000, and persuaded 6,000 other emigrants to make the British Colonies their home, largely assisted in the Clerkenwell Explosion, *Northfleet*, *Cospatrick*, and "North Sea Fishing" disasters, besides temperance, Messrs. Moody's meetings, open-air and other philanthropic works; and spent 12 hours each day in endeavouring to do good.—*Islington zette.*

This is a new mode of advertising one's own merits or those of a friend at the lowest possible cost.

OWING to three days' rain the operations against the Jowakis are delayed. Seven Jowaki towers were blown down on Saturday. The troops at Cherat have not yet been withdrawn, owing to the expedition.

AN unlucky incident is reported to have occurred, in the death of a Sikh of one of our regiments, shot by mistake by a sentry of the Guides, under the impression that he was a Jowaki.

A FRONTIER correspondent informs the Lahore paper, that among the few men of the enemy killed in one of the slight skirmishes in which General Keyes' force has been engaged, one of the Pass Afreedies was identified. This circumstance, apparently trivial though it be, conflicts with the hitherto accepted neutrality of this section of the tribes and the isolation of the Jowakies. If the Pass Afreedies have cast in their lot with the Jowakies, General Keyes' expedition will have more work thrown on its hands than has been anticipated. Captain de Latour's mountain battery from Abbottabad marched to the front on the 15th, and have by this time joined the force.

THE last raid of the Jowakis would seem to have had a touch of comicality about it. The enterprising rascals found their way into a village adjoining the Kohat parade ground, entered the houses and extorted hospitality, making the inhabitants cook for them. After being sufficiently refreshed, they walked across the parade ground to the church! Here they quietly collected all the bibles, prayer books, hymn books and hassocks belonging to the Kohat devout, which constituted all the portable property within their reach. With these they loaded their village entertainers, and retired gracefully.

THE Lahore paper says that Mr. Boulnois, Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, who returned to Bombay by the mail before last, was too ill to join his appointment, and has resigned.

THE statement that has been made to the effect that Mr. Alpin, Post Master of Calcutta, has been reduced to the rank of an Inspector, is without foundation, the Government not having yet come to a decision on the case.

SIR JOHN PHEAR, the new Chief Justice of Ceylon, has arrived, and was sworn into office on the 13th inst. on which occasion he addressed the members of the local bar present.

A SMART shock of earthquake, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise, was felt at Lahore at 5 minutes past 12 o'clock noon on Saturday. The direction of the movement appeared to be from south to north.

ALL sportsmen will be sorry to hear of the accident that has happened to Mr. Macleod at Sonepore. In riding a race his horse went off the course, and in edging him in again, he struck one of the posts with his kneecap, which was fractured in two or three places, though the skin of the knee is actually not broken. With great pluck he managed to maintain his seat, and rode into the enclosure, though the pain must have been excruciating.

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer*, dated Bankipore, 20th November, states, "At the durbar held today at the Sonepore Camp, for the presentation of sunnuds to four native gentlemen, Mr. Eden, alluding to the condition of Behar, said three causes contributed to keep the ryots in a more backward state than the rest of the Bengal peasantry: first, there was practically no security of land tenure; secondly, want of educational advantages; thirdly, the fearful draughts they had endured. To remedy these evils he asked all zemindars to grant security of tenure, to establish vernacular schools in every village, and to co-operate with Government in canal irrigation works. He stated that some canals had saved two laks of acres this year, representing fifty-five lakhs of rupees as value of crops. He defended Government and Englishmen generally from the charge of selfishness in the management of Indian affairs, and pointed to the immense sum raised in England recently as proof of the hearty sympathy existing at home."

REGARDING the dismissal of Mr. Oliphant from his office of Private Secretary to Sir Salar Jung by the Government of India, the *Englishman* remarks:—"Without knowing the grounds on which the Government of India has acted in the matter, it would be premature to express any opinion on either the justice or the policy of the extreme course it has adopted. In the spirit of what the *Bombay Gazette* says on the subject, however, we entirely concur. Whether or not the power of control which the Government has reserved to itself over the appointment of Europeans to offices under native chiefs is one which it ought to possess, there can be no question that it is a power which it ought to exercise with the utmost caution and delicacy. If, as is hinted, Mr. Oliphant has been dismissed merely because the Government, having a hard battle to fight with Sir Salar Jung on more than one question of importance, feels it necessary to deprive Sir Salar of the advantage of his talents as an advocate, then public opinion both in this country and in England will certainly condemn its conduct as equally mean and shortsighted. The inference suggested by its action in that case is admirably calculated to strengthen the Nizam's case. The matter is one that is sure to be taken up at home, where it is equally certain public opinion will view with small leniency any abuse of a power the very existence of which is opposed to English notions of liberty. For the honour of the Government of India, we can only hope that it has some better reason to offer than Mr. Oliphant's want of docility."

COLONEL E. TYRWHITT writes to the *Pioneer*, "Referring to the wretched condition of Captain Melville Clarke, late of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry and 20th Hussars, I feel sure that there are many in India who will follow the example set by your correspondent Indian, in your issue of the 17th instant, and subscribe a small sum to set him up once more. He was Adjutant of the Military Police Depot at Meerut in 1857-58 and Superintendent of Police at Saharunpore. He then rejoined his regiment; and not being able to bear the expense of living in it at home, I believe he sold out. He had many good soldierly qualities; and I shall be happy to receive and forward any subscriptions paid into my credit at the Agra Saving's Bank, Limited, Allahabad."

WITH generous praise Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., President of the Royal Geographical Society, has spoken of Mr. Stanley's exploits in the current number of "Macmillan's Magazine." He writes: "Stanley's latest achievements, identifying the Lualaba and Congo as one river, and tracing it in a course of more than 1,400 miles through the equatorial regions to the Atlantic, has crowned the work of so many illustrious travellers and scientific explorers, and fully realised the hope which so long sustained the failing strength and health of Livingstone in his latest journeyings. He himself was not destined to succeed, but to him belongs the merit of having led the way so soon to be followed by others younger and stronger for whom that future glory was reserved. As we look over the muster-roll, and those who formed this heroic band pass one by one before the mental vision, headed by the veteran martyr and missionary himself, and in the foremost rank Burton, Speke, and Grant, by whom the great lakes and 'the mystic fountains of the Nile' were unveiled; Baker and Gordon following close, with the White Nile and Albert Nyanza emblazoned as the trophies of their prowess; Cameron, who spanned Africa in his stride; and Stanley, with the tribute of the Congo in its vast sweep to the Atlantic in his hand—it seems more like a dream than sober reality that such achievements have been crowded into a quarter of a century, and can be the work of a single generation. Yet so it is." And again: "One object which Mr. Stanley's brilliant exploit in tracing the Congo will do much to advance, is a continuous line of communication between the East and the West Coast of the Continent, south of the equator, with Nyassa or Tanganyika, midway, as central depots and connecting links. Subsidiary lines through the lake regions, which would connect the trunk road with the Nile basin—the lower course of the Congo to the north, and the Zambesi country to the south—might debouch at convenient points on the sea-coast. Whether this great trunk road should be maintained by the establishment of a series of permanent posts under European superintendency, or whether it might be sufficient—at any rate as a commencement—to appoint native agencies at certain intermediate points, and to rely on the efforts of individual travellers and the influence of local traffic to keep up a regular communication along the line, would depend on the degree of public support accorded to the undertaking by Great Britain alone, or several countries in conjunction."

THE Lord Chief Baron has sent to the papers a correspondence which he has had with the Lord Chancellor and the Rev. P. C. Ellis, respecting a statement made by the latter gentleman that the Lord Chief Baron had described the Ridsdale judgment as an "iniquitous one," and had added "that it was not a judgment based upon law, but upon policy." His lordship denies that he ever spoke of the judgment as "an iniquitous judgment," but says that he may, in an unguarded moment, "have hazarded an opinion that there was much of policy rather than of law, though, perhaps, unconsciously to themselves, in the judgment of the majority of the judges." The Lord Chancellor objects to the Lord Chief Baron making public his dissent from the judgment as "a serious departure from obligation of a Privy Councillor," but Sir Fitzroy Kelly does not think this obligation is binding when a case is over and before the public. He hopes, however, that the question having arisen some action may now be taken to settle it. Since the publication of this correspondence, the Rev. P. C. Ellis has sent to the *Times* a letter which he recently addressed to the Lord Chief Baron. Mr. Ellis says:—"I am fully persuaded in my own mind that your lordship used the words attributed to you. I remember distinctly your lordship's very emphatic statement that the judgment was one of policy, not of law, and that you could not trust yourself to speak about it; and when, in answer to my question why your lordship had not published your dissent from the judgment, your lordship told me I might tell every one I met what your lordship's opinion of it was, I assumed that I was at liberty to use your lordship's words respecting it." The Lord Chief Baron, in replying to this letter, wrote:—"It is of little consequence whether your recollection or mine is the more accurate as to my having let fall the expression which you have permitted to appear in the newspapers, and I can do no more than repeat that if such an expression was really uttered by me, I very much regret it, and am sorry that it was made to appear in a newspaper."

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MR. DAVE CARSON announces an entire change of programme for to-morrow night, as will be seen announced elsewhere. His resources never seem to fail him and he is fresh and entertaining in all

THE NEW ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF BOMBAY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer*, protesting against some disparaging criticisms on Colonel Brooke's appointment which had appeared in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, gives the following account of our new Adjutant General:—

It is a simple matter of fact that Colonel Brooke served in the Crimea and at the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal). This service extended over 14 months, including 6 months in the trenches; and he took part in two assaults on the Redan. Was throughout the campaign of 1860 in China; present at the actions of Sinho and Tangku; the assaults of the Take forts (where he was severely wounded), and the final advance on and surrender of Pekin (medal with two clasps). Commanded a small field force for 12 months in 1858-59 in Central India. In 1872 was specially appointed by Horse Guards to command H. M.'s troops on the Malabar, and in the same year commanded the wing of his regiment, the 109th Bombay Infantry, at Delhi. His staff service has been varied and important. As orderly officer to the General Commanding Field Army in China; Brigade Major and Assistant Adjutant-General in various commands in India; Officiating in the Quarter-Master-General's and Judge Advocate General's Departments; Deputy Adjutant-General at Army Head-Quarters for the two past years. The Lahore paper sums up the specialities which qualify for the post of Adjutant-General in Bombay. "The appointment of Adjutant-General of the Army of one of the minor Presidencies is one which demands high qualifications in the officer holding it. Experience in peace and war, intimate knowledge of the various arms of the service, and ability to use that knowledge; tact, readiness, and skill in speech and writing should be combined in his preson. Not only should he possess these qualities, but he should be credited with them generally." Herein I quite agree, and the Bombay Army is lucky in getting an Adjutant-General from one of its own regiments, a man in the prime of life, healthy and vigorous, and who possesses in an eminent degree the very qualities described. One word more in conclusion. The *Civil and Millitary Gazette* attributes the appointment of Colonel Brooke to Simla influences. Does he really know no better? Such appointments in Madras and Bombay are made on the recommendation of the local Commanders-in-Chief and Governments, as was case in this instance; approval resting with the Horse Guards and Secretary of State for India. The authorities in Bengal are not even consulted.

THE CRICKET MATCH AT AKOLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Parsee team arrived at Akola from Bombay on the morning of the 15th inst., having most pluckily undertaken this long and fatiguing journey of 336 miles to satisfy their curiosity as to what manner of cricket was played in Berar.

The match commenced at 8-30 the following morning. The Berar eleven won the toss and elected to go in, and their captain, Dr. Little, sent Messrs. Reid and Watts to the wickets against the bowling of Kapadia and Rustomjee. The first ball produced a bye, and the second ball Watts "played on." The unseasonable fall of this their best wicket surprised and dismayed the Beraries. Mr. Rich filled the vacancy, but with the score at 6, Mr. Reid was clean bowled—another surprise for Berar. Mr. Nicholetts suffered a similar fate. Messrs. Forsyth and Rich made a stand and 37 was reached when Mr. Rich was bowled. After 10 more runs Dr. Little was bowled, and soon after Mr. Forsyth succumbed to a shooter, having played well for his 21. After this no one made a stand and the innings closed for 52—a most miserable score for Berar, probably to be accounted for by the style of bowling to which they were unaccustomed, and to something of a panic that set in at the fall of Watts' and Reid's wickets. Rustomjee and Kapadia were unchanged throughout.

The Parsees began their innings with Bhimjeebhoy and Kapadia, Messrs. Forsyth and Dwyer being the bowlers. Free hitting was the order of the day till the score reached 23 when Kapadia was caught off a "head ball," of Dwyer's. 2 for 30. With the score at the same Bhimjeebhoy "played on." Bezonjee came in and played steadily, and 12 more were added when he was bowled by a magnificent bailer. After this Reporter and Darwar hit rather freely till Mr. Watts went on at Mr. Dwyer's end and bowled Darwar in his first over. Play then stopped for tiffin. After tiffin the wickets went down quickly, 8 falling for 64 and 9 for 79. Then a stand was made, and Mr. Watts, who had gone on at Dr. Little's end was hit to leg for 5 and 4. Dr. Little then resumed the ball, and with the score at 107 bowled Libuwalla with an irresistible shooter.

The second innings of the Beraroes was opened by Messrs. Watts and Forsyth. Steady play was the order of the day till Mr. Forsyth, receiving a straight half volley from Kapadia, drove him mightily for six all along the ground—a magnificent hit. Mr. Watts was soon after caught at point off a bumper. 1 for 24. Mr. Reid now came in and a stand was made till Mr. Forsyth was bowled. 2 for 42. He had played real good cricket for his runs. Messrs Reid and Lane played up to time.

SECOND DAY.

For the first half hour of play Messrs. Reid and Lane showed most stubborn defence. After that runs came freely until Captain Lane was magnificently caught at point by Kapadia. 3 for 61. Run-getting still continued till Mr. Nicholetts was bowled. 4 for 77. Mr. Rich then came and soon drove Bezonjee to the off for 5. Runs came quickly, but at 121 Mr. Reid was bowled. He played thoroughly sound cricket for his 42 and made five threes and seventeen singles. His innings, however, was not without a chance, as he gave a difficult one to short slip when he had made 20. Mr. Law came, but at 123 he was l. b. w. Mr. Rich's end soon followed. He played a very fine innings, made 2 drives for 5 and two threes and the bowling suited him to a T. 7 for 125. The remaining wickets fell rapidly and the Beraroes were all out for 132.

The Parsees now went to the wicket, having 78 to get to win. They sent in Major and Bhikajee to the bowling of Dr. Little and Dwyer. The first over from Dr. Little produced 8 runs. Mr. Dwyer's first ball, however a dead shooter, proved too much for Bhikajee. 1 for 8. B. H. Reporter, now succeeding to the wicket, added some runs to the score, Major in the meanwhile giving place to Kapadia. When time was called for lunch the score stood 2 for 27, and matters looked anything but bright for Berar. After lunch Kapadia and Reporter again took up the defence of their wickets against the bowling of Messrs. Dwyer and Law. The first ball, however, bowled from Law, removed Kapadia. The wickets now fell rapidly owing to the good bowling of Dwyer who took the next four. A stand was made, by D. P. Banajee, who brought the total up to 59 but succumbed to a fine ball from Dr. Little, who had gone on to give Dwyer a rest. Banajee played a fine innings in good style, and his disposal was a great relief to the backers of Berar. At this juncture the excitement amongst the spectators was intense. One wicket to fall and 8 runs to get to win. This wicket was taken by Law with the last ball of his over, which he put in like greased lightning to the surprise of Libuwalla, whose admission that he never saw the ball was quite unnecessary as he remained calmly awaiting its reception after his wicket was sent flying in the air.

The match was a very close one, the Berar team just managing to dispose of their opponents in time to save the match. The fielding on both sides was very good, particularly that of the Parsees, amongst whom Kapadia shone conspicuous at point.

AKOLA CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Reid, b Rastamjee	1	b Bezonjee	42
Watts, do.	0	c Kapadia	10
Rich, do.	11	b Bhikajee	24
Nicholetts do.	0	b Banajee	7
Forsyth, b Kapadia	21	b Libuwalla	18
Little, b Rastamjee	1	b Bhikajee	2
Law, b Kapadia	6	leg before wicket	2
Lane, do.	2	c Kapadia	8
Dwyer, b Rastamjee	0	c Rastamjee	2
Wright, b Rastamjee	1	not out	2
Abdool Karim, not out	0	b Bhikajee	0
Byes	4	Byes	11
Leg byes	4	Leg byes	4
Wides	0	Wides	0
No balls	1	No balls	0
Total	52	Total	132

	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden overs	Wickets.	Wides.	No Balls.
Rastamjee	70	23	1	7	0	0
Kapadia	67	19	2	3	0	1

	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden overs	Wickets.	Wides.	No Balls.
Rastamjee	90	27	4	2	0	0
Kapadia	75	43	3	1	0	0
Libuwalla	35	12	1	1	0	0
Banajee	10	9	0	1	0	0

BOMBAY PARSEE CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Bhimjeebhoy, b Nicholetts	13	c Rich	3
Jamsetjee Kapadia, c Rich	10	b Law	1
Bhikajee, b Dwyer	3	b Dwyer	5
Bezonjee, b Dwyer	6	b Dwyer	1
B. H. Reporter, b Little	8	b Law	11
Darwar, b Watts	7	b Dwyer	8
Dadachanjee, b Dwyer	3	not out	3
Major, c Rich	2	b Dwyer	5
Banajee, c Lane	12	b Little	22
Framjee, not out	23	b Dwyer	0
Libuwalla, b Little	9	b Law	3
Byes	6	Byes	10
Leg Byes	2	Leg Byes	2
Wides	3	Wides	4
Total	107	Total	73

	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden overs	Wickets.	Wides.	No Balls.
Forsyth	20	22	0	0	1	0
Dwyer	120	41	9	6	0	0
Nicholetts	40	3	5	1	2	0
Watts	20	13	0	1	0	0
Little	45	14	3	2	0	0

	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden overs	Wickets.	Wides.	No Balls.
Little	40	20	1	1	3	0
Dwyer	70	18	7	6	0	0
Law	45	19	2	3	0	0

WHIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By inserting the following, I have no doubt some of your readers will kindly favour me with a reply:—

1 3 2 4
Partners A. B. vs. C. D.

D dealt; when I picked up the cards played with, and in shuffling dropped some. Having picked up all as he thought, made over the cards to C, who made them and placed them on A's left. D's deal being over, A took this pack, and D cut it, and A dealt, an odd card falling to C. A then looked under his chair, and in doing so observed 3 cards on his chair, which he produced.

WAS IT A MISDEAL?

N. B.—Please refer to Laws 37 and 47, and para. III. Law 44.

THE ROONAN ORPHAN FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a friend of the late Mr. Roonan, I hasten to contradict the rumour that has become, I understand, very general in Bombay, to the effect that the two daughters of the late Mr. Roonan will benefit by a policy of insurance. I regret to say that from all I can learn none of the proceeds of this life-policy will go to benefit the two orphans. The creditors will absorb all if not more than is due on it. Mr. Fraser Hore and Mr. Tennent have kindly consented to become trustees to the Roonan Orphan Fund, and I am informed that as soon as the other members of the committee have been decided upon, a proper notice will be issued.

I take this opportunity to enlist the sympathy of your readers in hopes that it may swell the number of the audience at the Concert to be given on the 24th so kindly by Madame Tasca on behalf of the Roonan Orphan Fund.

W. LEGEYT.

22, Marine Lines, Nov. 22.

BOMBAY.

H. M. S. Flying Fish arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Zanzibar.

MR. DAVE CARSON has done a very generous act in closing his theatre to-night on account of the Concert that is to be given in the Town Hall on behalf of the Roonan Orphan Fund.

COLONEL SWANSON.—We regret to hear of the serious indisposition of Colonel Swanson, the Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, who is at present residing at the Western India Club, Poona.

LIEUTENANT H. MORLAND, Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port of Bombay, is appointed President of the Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency to masters and mates of merchant ships, vice Lieutenant Searle.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 12th November 1877 was Rs. 2,12,96,953, add silver received during the week Rs. 34,56,279. The sum of Rs. 29,13,789 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,18,39,443. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 1,50,47,935 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

ALARM OF FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday morning in a house near the Crawford Market, occupied by some Borahs, dealers in lucifer matches. The occupants, it appears, had recently purchased a quantity which were damaged, and while they were undergoing a process of renewing with a preparation of sulphur, &c., a portion caught fire. An alarm was raised, but fortunately no damage was done beyond the destruction of the greater portion of the matches. The Borah who owned the articles was arrested by the police, and charged before Mr. W. Webb yesterday with negligence in the use of and storing combustible matter, and thereby causing danger to human life. A fine of Rs. 20 was inflicted.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 20th November, was 516, being 118 less than in the preceding week, 165 more than the total of the week ending 21st November 1876, and 184 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 229 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 39·78. There were 173 deaths from remittent fever, which is 67 less than last week and 49 more above the same period last year. There were 8 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 4 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week, 36, 29, and 42 respectively as compared with 22, 11, and 18 last year.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—Two Mahomedan lascars were yesterday each fined Rs 30 by Mr. W. Webb, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting Mr. Inspector O'Connor. The prisoners, it appears, were sent to be locked-up at the Mombadavie Chowkey for disorderly behaviour at the Carnac Bunder, and on being brought to the chowkey, the prisoners declined to be searched before being locked-up, and also refused to give their names. The matter being reported to Mr. O'Connor, he went to the chowkey, when the two prisoners at once deliberately attacked him; and while guarding himself against one man, the other inflicted a severe blow with his fist on the left eye of Mr. O'Connor. Assistance being rendered by the native policemen who were at hand, the two prisoners were secured.

THE following notification appears in yesterday's official *Gazette*: "Under the provisions of Section 336 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that whenever a judgment-debtor is arrested in execution of a decree for money and brought before any Court under the said section, the said Court shall inform him that he may apply, under Chapter XX. of the said Code, to be declared an Insolvent, and that he will be discharged if he has not committed any act of bad faith regarding the subject of his application and if he places all his property in possession of a Receiver appointed by the Court.

LOTTERIES.—A correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes, "Acts of Parliament are powerless to stop amusements and practices which can be carried on in private houses. For public gambling—that is different. That can be scotched, if not killed. But private gambling—you simply cannot stop it. And even if you could, where would be the advantage? Stripped of high-sounding platitudes, what is the substantial objection to lotteries? That the possible prize is out of all proportion to the labour undertaken to win it. There is the sum of the objection. Well, I will not pretend to dispute the general axiom, that money lightly earned is lightly spent; but if the receipt of large sums, without giving adequate return for them is to be tabooed, I should like to know what certain gentlemen in the receipt of princely salaries are to do. No names of course: but does the Hon. A, B, or C. really make any proportionate return for the thousands he draws with such bewitching regularity? Or does he put in five hundred rupees worth of work and get in exchange five thousand rupees in money?"

OUR LOCAL ARTIST.

WE have recently had an opportunity of inspecting at the gallery of Mr. Louis Frank, in Hummum Street, two very beautiful oil-paintings recently executed by that gentleman. The views are of Ghore Bunder, one being "a stormy morning" and the other "calm evening" of the same day. They were sketched by Mr. Frank on the spot just at the end of the late monsoon, and are considered by those who know the neighbourhood, as being wonderfully correct views of that very romantic locality. The frames, which are very handsome ones, were made and gilded in Mr Frank's establishment, and reflect much credit on him, as the work could not possibly have been turned out better in England. These paintings will only be on view for a couple of days longer, as they have been purchased by a well-known Bombay gentleman, and will be removed to his residence at the end of the week.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.)

THE PARSEE MURDER CASE.

Jamsetjee Nowrojee was put upon his trial for having caused the death of his brother, Shapurjee Nowrojee. The Advocate General appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Taylor for the prisoner.

The Advocate General in opening the case said, that the prisoner was accused of having caused the death of his brother Shapurjee Nowrojee, and he stood charged with murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. On the night of the 27th October the deceased was stabbed, and he died on the 1st November. It was for the jury, he said after hearing the evidence, to consider if the blow was struck by the prisoner, and if the death which followed was the result of the wound inflicted. There were three brothers, the sons of a buggy driver. It would appear that on the evening of the 27th October last the prisoner and his brother were fighting, and whatever were the prior circumstances, the prisoner gave the deceased the fatal blow. After he was stabbed Shapurjee Nowrojee was taken to his father's house, and from thence removed to the J.J. Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Knapp. The deceased had made two solemn declarations, a first one, on the 31st October, and another on the 1st Nov. In the former he had declared that he had wounded himself with a view to commit suicide, but in the subsequent declaration he stated that he was stabbed by his brother the prisoner. Dr. Knapp, in his evidence at the inquest stated that it would have been impossible for the prisoner to have committed the act by wounding himself even if he had been a left-handed man, so that there was little weight to be attached to his first declaration. It was no doubt done by some other person, and it was the duty of the jury to consider whether the prisoner at the bar was that person, and then to carefully weigh the question as to whether it was murder or culpable homicide. He would leave it to the jury to determine from the evidence whether they considered the prisoner guilty of the grave offence of murder or of the lesser crime of culpable homicide.

The first witness called was Jamsetjee Framjee, a weaver living in Dhobie Talao, who stated that on the 27th Oct. he was sitting near the Marine Lines station about 10 p.m.; hearing a noise he went to the spot and saw the prisoner and Shapurjee, the deceased, fighting. They were separated, and all sat down amid a group; about five minutes afterwards Pestonjee got up and slapped Jamsetjee in the face, and said, why do you use bad language to me. Shapurjee was standing between the two, when Jamsetjee took something out of his pocket and struck a blow at Shapurjee, who then put his hand to his side, and said he had been struck by a knife. I gave them one of my trousers to bind the wounded man, and helped him to walk home with Jamsetjee.

Pestonjee Nowrojee was next called, whose evidence corroborated that of the above witness.

Dr. W. F. Knapp, Second Surgeon J. J. Hospital, stated that he remembered deceased being brought to hospital. He was suffering from a punctured wound on the lower part of the right chest, and complained of pain over the region of the abdomen. On the next day, symptoms of inflammation showed themselves, both at the seat of the injury, and extending over the greater part of the intestines. The wound might have been inflicted by a knife, about 6 inches long by 1½ in width. A right-handed person could not inflict the wound on himself; a left-handed person might possibly, not probably.

Mr. Taylor in an able speech defended the prisoner, commenting on the contradictory statements made by the witnesses, and the astonishing fact that the knife had never been found. Then Jamsetjee's conduct in not running away, but embracing the deceased, and bindinge up his wound, he (Mr. Taylor) thought it showed there was no intention to commit murder. His Lordship having gone over the evidence carefully, the jury retired, and after an interval of five minutes returned with a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. His Lordship then sentenced the prisoner to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The Court then adjourned to (this day) Friday at 10 a. m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

A COMPANY under the command of Captain W. A. Baker assembled at the Colaba butts at 6-30 on the morning of the 21st inst. for ball practice. This is the first time that the company has been out for shooting. Lieut.-Col. Saxton, the commandant of the corps, and Adjutant Dunne, together with several military officers stationed at Colaba, were on the ground during the practice. The following is the score:—

Ranks	Names.	100 yards. 1st round	2nd round	3rd round	4th round	5th round	Total Points.	200 yards. 6th round	7th round	8th round	9th round	10th round	Total Points.	Grand Total points
Capt.	Baker	3	2	3	2	2	12	3	3	4	3	3	16	28
Lieut	Chalmers	2	4	3	0	3	12	0	2	3	3	3	11	23
Col-St	Medley	2	2	3	4	4	15	3	3	0	3	3	12	27
Serjt	McIver	2	3	3	3	2	13	3	2	3	2	3	13	26
„	Stewart	2	3	3	3	2	13	0	3	0	2	2	7	20
„	Oliver	3	3	3	3	3	15	3	3	3	4	3	16	31
„	Hunter	0	2	3	0	3	8	0	2	2	2	0	6	14
Corpl	Brebner	2	3	3	3	3	14	3	3	2	0	3	11	25
„	Cormack	3	3	2	2	3	13	2	2	3	2	0	9	22
„	Williams	3	3	2	4	4	16	2	2	2	3	2	11	27
„	Smith	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
„	Wingrove	3	3	3	2	3	14	2	0	0	0	3	5	19
Pt.	Arthur	3	3	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
„	Brown	3	3	4	3	3	16	3	2	0	3	2	10	26
„	Barrow	0	3	3	2	0	8	0	3	2	2	0	7	15
„	Bromley	0	2	2	2	2	8	3	3	2	3	0	11	19
„	Carnell	2	0	0	3	3	8	0	0	0	2	0	2	10
„	Cannon	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	6	8
„	Cork	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	4
„	Farnham	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
„	Greenwood	2	4	3	3	2	14	0	3	2	2	2	9	23
„	Gillam	0	3	3	2	2	10	2	2	0	0	2	6	16
„	Klingelhofer	0	2	0	0	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	3	7
„	Kinsman	4	3	3	4	3	17	2	3	2	3	3	13	30
„	McClumpha	0	2	0	2	3	7	2	2	0	0	0	4	11
„	McGavin	0	2	2	3	4	11	0	2	2	2	3	9	20
„	Nicholson	3	4	4	4	3	18	2	2	2	3	2	11	29
„	Oldershaw	2	2	3	0	0	7	3	2	3	2	4	14	21
„	Pirrie	2	3	3	3	2	13	2	2	2	0	2	8	21
„	Soundy	0	3	3	3	3	12	0	3	2	2	2	9	21
„	Spencer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„	Stranack	0	2	3	2	2	9	0	2	3	0	2	7	16
„	Thacker	3	3	2	3	2	13	2	3	0	3	3	11	24
„	Bicknell	2	2	0	2	3	9	4	2	3	3	2	14	23
„	Lebschwager	0	0	3	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
„	Hutchinson	0	4	0	2	2	8	3	2	0	2	2	9	17
„	Young	2	0	0	4	2	8	2	2	2	2	2	10	18
„	Cromartie	2	4	2	2	0	10	2	0	3	2	4	11	21

HIGH COURT.—22ND NOVEMBER.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KT.)

THE ADELPHI HOTEL CASE.

COWASJEE PALLONJEE *vs.* JAEEJEE WIDOW AND DHUNBAEE AND ANOTHER *vs.* COWASJEE PALLONJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee for the plaintiffs in the second suit, moved for a month's adjournment of the hearing of both suits for the reasons stated by him. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiff in the first suit, opposed the motion, as also did Mr. Gill and Mr. Mayhew on behalf of Dosibai, wife of Muncherjee Nusserwanjee, and a defendant in the second suit. Mr. Pigot for the infant defendants supported Mr. Macpherson's application as well as Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, on behalf of the defendant Jaeejee.

Mr. Macpherson said that, on the 6th October last, his Lordship made an order appointing Mr. Jackson to be the receiver in the case, and directing that all the Government promissory notes should be made over to him. Cowasjee Pallonjee, whom all the parties charged with mismanagement of the estate, refused to give up the books to the receiver, whose request to be furnished with them was treated with silent contempt; and therefore the learned counsel's client had been unable to inspect the books. Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, who had the carriage of the order, delayed the sealing of it. The receiver did not get the books; and Mr Macpherson's client could not inspect them. Cowasjee had been in the management of the estate, and had been guilty of mismanagement in carrying on the business of the hotel even at a loss. The other parties sought to charge him with mismanagement of the estate, and it was only by an inspection of the books that they could prove their claim against him. The learned counsel's client was the last person in the world to interpose any needless delay in the matter.

Mr. Pigot and Mr Latham supported the application.

Mr. Lang said this application was really an attempt made by a friend of the defendant Jaeejee to harass Cowasjee Pallonjee as much as possible. Rustonjee Bejonjee, Dhunbaee's husband, was the manager of the defendant Jaeejee, and he was instigated to harass Cowasjee as much as he could. Plaintiff had never contested the legal right of the other parties to an inspection of the books, and he had never refused an inspection. He wanted the estate administered without delay, as the creditors were pressing in their demands. It was therefore of the utmost importance that the estate should be administered as soon as possible. The learned counsel had no objection to the second case being postponed, but he asked that the first should proceed. The inspection was not applied for until the 13th inst, although they have had a month at their disposal to get it; and this was merely an attempt to delay the hearing of the administration suit and thereby injure Cowasjee. The order was sealed yesterday, and the books could not be made over to Mr. Jackson until to-day.

Mr. Macpherson, in the course of the discussion, said Cowasjee had attempted to fritter away a large portion of the estate, and had sold some of the deceased's property.

The Judge said the question was whether the case should stand over because the other parties had got no inspection of the books; and his Lordship decided that no inspection was necessary under the circumstances. The books could be of no use in considering the real question in the case, which was who should have the conduct of the suit? The motion was refused on the ground that no inspection of the books was necessary; each party to pay his or her own costs of the application. As to the wilful default of Cowasjee Pallonjee in the management of the estate, the matter would be enquired into after an account had been taken by the Commissioner.

The administration suit was afterwards proceeded with before his Lordship.

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

By Mr. Hart—Do you think a special system, such as Mr. Braham proposes, is necessary? A—I do not know whether you would need a special system, but there ought to be some system. The people wash their mouths out of the windows and doors and bathe on the ground and large quantities of water get into the soil. Q—Is not that caught by the surface gullies? A—No, it does not go near the surface gullies.

By the President—This is Mr. Walton's opinion—"I think the large existing drains, taking the natural valley line of the island, would be quite sufficient to carry off the sub-soil waters when the sub-soil waters find their way to the drains. Of course there would be some low-lying part where we should have to put in new drains." Do you think that would be sufficient for sub-soil drainage? A—I think they would have to be properly fitted into one another. Q—But you think the principle therein enunciated would be sufficient,—that in certain low-lying localities there should be special arrangements made for sub-soil drainage, and that the storm waters in other localities shall find their way into the existing drains? Do you think that would be sufficient to get rid of the sub-soil water? A—It is a subject on which I cannot very well give an opinion.

By Mr. Bell—What would be the conditions of any part of the town which would call in your opinion for sub-soil drainage? A—The dampness of the ground and the level of the sub-soil water. I remember in 1875, in the hot weather, there was an outbreak of cholera near New Foras Road, and I had a hole dug close to the road; and the sub soil water was within five feet of the surface. That was in the dry weather. I think that all low-lying districts should be sub-soil drained. Q—Don't you think that by Mr. Walton's scheme and his method of carrying off the rain-water and other waters that now soak into the ground, Bombay will be in a better position than it has ever occupied before? A—Most certainly; a very much better position. Q—And don't you think that would be an efficient means of dealing with the sub-soil question? A—I think it might, providing that the gradients of the present drains are improved and they are fitted properly into one another. In many of them now there is no fall, and the sewage stops and we have to remove it.

By the President—They get choaked from bad construction? A.—Yes.

By Mr. Bell—Do not you think the soil would be drier,—the saturation of the soil at a much lower level than it has even been before, if Mr. Walton's plan is carried out? A.—Yes, most certainly. Q.—In a better condition than it has ever been before? A—Yes, in an infinitely better condition. But I would point out that many of these side drains are in a very bad state of repair, and would have to be very much altered or they would be of no use. Q—A great number of those simple surface drains it is proposed to fill up and the water is not supposed to be allowed to get into the ground at all, but to run straight off into the existing sewers, which would be retained then simply for the drainage of the surface. Don't you think the existing main sewers of Bombay are at a depth sufficient to permit of the sub-soil drainage being carried into them? A—Yes, the main sewers. Q—Do you advocate the sub-soil waters being carried into new sewers as proposed by Mr. Braham? A—Well, as a medical man, I simply confine myself to the removal of the sub-soil water. I do not care how you remove it so long as it is removed. Q—But from a sanitary point of view? A—Well, it struck me as very undesirable to have openings in the sewers. The system of having small perforated pipes fitted into the top of the sewers as mentioned by Mr. Braham does not seem so objectionable.

By the President—I don't know whether you quite know his scheme. It proposes that there should be a connection between the sub-soil water and the sewers? A—He speaks also, I think, of having a perforated pipe instead of an opening. Q—Supposing a sewer were to be flushed, do you think any sewage would escape through such a pipe? A—From openings in the joints, most certainly; but I don't know whether any would escape from the pipe with the perforated top.

By Mr. Hart—Don't you think in the case of an obstruction it would? A—Yes, in that case, it would.

By Mr. Bell—Would you approve of night-soil being passed through sewers where there are openings such as are proposed? A—I think the proposal to have openings on the top is a very dangerous thing. However, Mr. Braham is an engineer, and has considered the question very carefully. Q—I am speaking of it as a sanitary question? A—I must go by the engineer's opinion in a matter of that kind.

By the President—As a medical man, do you think that an arrangement which would permit of sewage getting into the sub-soil would be dangerous to health? A—I think it would be dangerous; but obstructions would very seldom occur. Of course, with flushing, any openings in a sewer are dangerous.

By Mr. Bell—Taking it as a matter of course that it would be necessary to have the blocked at times for flushing, would it not be objectionable at such times? A—Yes, at those times? Q—Would there be any objection to the discharge of water into these sewers in the monsoon, say with a rainfall of 10 or 12 inches in a week? A—I think the earth would become quite soddened at the openings. Q—Would there be no probability of the sub-soil drainage draining so rapidly into the sewers as to fill them and overcome the pumping power? A—That is a question on which I could not very well give an opinion. Q—One of the conditions that you attach to night-soil being admitted into the sewers is that there should be a good water supply? A—For some time I used to think there was not sufficient water in Bombay to justify us in bringing night-soil into the sewers, but the other day I went twice into the Marine Street sewer, and I think if the sewers are properly constructed even with our present water supply the night-soil can be put into them. Before the new pumping apparatus was started at the Carnac Bunder, there used to be stoppages, and we have had to put three-fourths of the night-soil into the Camateepoora sewers for three days together; and we never heard anything of it. By this, Dr. Lumsden and I were convinced that the proper way of disposing of the night-soil is to put it into the sewers. Q—In connection with that point, when new sewers have been constructed as is proposed do you think the density of the sewage that would find its way to Love Grove would be greater than it is at present? A—I think it would be greater.

By the President—What would be the difference? A—I could not say that, but I think there is no doubt there would be a slight increase in the density. I tested some sewage from the Marine Street sewer, and found 517·72 (?) grains of solid matter to the gallon both in solution and in suspension. The sewage was very dark.

By Mr. Bell—Do you think that is a fair sample of the Bombay sewage? A—No, I do not. I simply took it out as I was there on Friday. I thought it would be of some interest; and I collected a bottle and examined it.

By Mr. Hart—Do you know the fall of the Marine Street sewer? A—No, I do not know the fall, but I walked all along it, and only at one place was there any deposit. Yesterday morning, I collected some of the sewage at the pumping station at Worlee, and there were 147 grains of solid matter to the gallon. That is more than you get in England.

By Mr. Bell—Can you given us the average quantity of solid matter found in sewage in England? A—I think about 137 grains to the gallon. Q—Do you know what Sir John Hawkeshaw quotes? A—Dr. Parker says from 2 lbs. to 3 lbs. of solid matter to a ton of sewage. Looking over some of the Health Officer's Quarterly Reports, I find Dr. Lyon made some analysis of sewage in Bombay a short time ago.

Mr. Bell—Sir Joseph Bazelgette assumes at home 100 grains of solid matter to a gallon of sewage and Sir John Hawkeshaw quotes 174, which was deduced from specimens taken from the drains in Glasgow.

Dr. Weir—An accidental experiment of this kind is not of very much value.

By Mr. Bell—Do you anticipate that the sewage in Bombay would be denser than in England? A—This is a very large quantity of solid matter to have found at Love Grove,—147 grains. I think Dr. Lyon gives only a little over 30. (Dr. Lyon's analyses handed to the President.)

The President—It varies from 5 25 to 16·80 in solution, and suspended organic matter from 13 93 to 64·19.

By Mr. Bell—Then with the addition of the Tolsee water supply, you think there would be ample? A—Yes, for drainage purposes. There will not be sufficient for drinking. There is no town in the world where a system of water closets can be so well carried out as in Bombay. We insist on the privies being detached from the houses, and it is simply absurd to anticipate any danger from sewer gases.

By the President—That is what you are insisting on? A—Yes, that there shall be an earth-space between the house and the privy. I think Bombay is in a position in which no English town is to have a thoroughly healthy system of water-carriage. Q—Will you mention, please, the mode of cleaning the surface drains now? A—They are cleaned by means of grooms and scrapers. Q—Do you flush them in any way? A—We have got a rude way of flushing them; we simply dam them up. If you take the drains like that in Coombarwadda, for many years they were afraid to touch the bottom for fear of damaging the appearance; but I make the men clean the bottom without regard to appearance. Q—How do you clean the underground drains? A—Simply scrape out the bottom. Q—They have been compared to underground cesspools? A—Well, a large number of them are, really. All these covered side drains and some of the sewers are nothing but underground cesspools. Q—Is there any system of flushing them? A—No, there is no system of flushing them. There is one district, Coombarwadda, where there are very few covered drains, and the open drains are in a very disgraceful state; they have no fall whatever; they are almost as wide as this table; and the stuff lies there till our men go at night to clean it out. There is one matter, which I do not know whether I ought to mention or not, but which I have observed. I see it is proposed to drain Malabar Hill to three different outfalls. I think, myself, that would be very objectionable. I think if there is to be a general drainage system, Malabar Hill ought certainly to be drained into that system. Q—Do you consider those proposed outfalls to be objectionable? A—I think they are most objectionable and would simply spoil the healthiness of the most beautiful place in Bombay. Q—They would multiply a nuisance? A—Yes, multiply a nuisance.

By Mr. Bell—Do you think it would be objectionable to discharge the small quantity of sewage from Malabar Hill at three different outlets? A—You would always have a nuisance there. I think Malabar Hill should be connected with the general drainage scheme. Q—And Colaba, do you think that also should be connected with the general drainage scheme? A—The proposed outfall at Colaba is very different. It is two miles from the inhabited portion of Colaba, and is very different from outfalls at the foot of Malabar Hill. Q—You think there would not be much objection to draining Colaba by itself, independent of the general drainage system? A—No, the outfall is so very different. Whenever the wind came over Malabar Hill it would have to pass over the outfalls.

By Mr. Hart—I suppose your chief objection is that the outfall would be so close to the residences. A—Yes, the outfalls would be straight down below where the people are living. It would be the same as if Worlee occupied the position of Malabar Hill and you had an outfall here.

By Mr. Bell—Can you tell us anything about the charcoal ventilators? A—Mr. Braham put charcoal ventilators in the Sonapore drain this year on the most approved principle, but they did not succeed. The Sonapore drain is cleaned out by our department every day. The two charcoal ventilators appear to me to impede the ventilation; they certainly don't do any good.

By Mr. Hart—What is the cause of the deposit in the Sonapore drain? A—The sea washes up against the outlet; I think it is due to the tide backing up the sewage.

By Mr. Bell—Then, as to the Fort drainage, do you think it would be injurious to continue draining the Fort into the harbour? A—I do not think any sewage ought to go into the harbour. I think it is a pity to pollute it with sewage of any kind. The Fort sewage ought to be carried to the outfall either at Colaba or Worlee, I think. Q—Has the present outfall into the harbour been found to be a nuisance—the outfall at the Mint? A—Yes, it has been complained of very often and very bitterly indeed. It is in a very bad position, and it is scarcely fair to speak of it as a specimen outfall. It discharged on to the beach and into the mud basin, and a most horrible smell used to come from the place. It was in consequence of the complaints made that the new Marine Street sewer was constructed. Q—Do you know how high the sill of the outfall is now? A—No. Q—Do you think if it was carried below low water level, that would mitigate the nuisance? A—Oh! Very much. There is one thing I forgot to state; when I went into the Marine Street sewer on Friday, I took some temperatures, and I was very much surprised by the results. I think there is a prevailing opinion that in tropical countries the temperature of sewers is very high. I left a thermometer in my office reading exactly the same as the one I took into the sewer, and Mr. Glover, a gentleman who was there, took a number of readings from it during my absence. The temperature in the office when I started was 84°; in shade on the road side, opposite the Dockyard at 1-30 p.m., it was 89°; the temperature in the sewer, at the manhole opposite the Dockyard, at 1-35 p.m., was 87°; at the junction of the Marine Street sewer with the main sewer, at 1-40 p.m., it was 84°; about a quarter of the way to the next manhole, at 1-50 p.m. it was 85°; further on, at 2-5 p.m., it was 86°; at the junction of the old and new sewers, opposite the Town Hall, at 2-15 p.m., it was 85°; and at the manhole it was 84°. In the Health Officer's Office, in the Municipal Building from 1-35 to 2-30 p.m., the thermometer was at 86°; so really, the temperature in the sewer was actually below what it was in my office.

The President—That confirms my own impression exactly.

By Mr. Hart—Under the present system, do you know how long the night-soil is left in the privies? A—In the native town, speaking generally, it is left from between 4 and 9 a. m. till the same time on the following morning. It is left during the whole day. Q—24 hours? A—Yes, 24 hours. Q—And it may actually be left longer? A—No, I do not think so, as the people complain almost immediately if anything of that kind occurs. Q—When you put the large quantities of night-soil you spoke of into the sewers discharging at Love Grove, was any increase of nuisance noticed? A—Not the slightest. Q—Was it noticed how long the night-soil took to arrive at Love Grove? A—It was observed, but I do not remember what was the result of the observation. I think Mr. Walton told me it took three-quarters of an hour from Camateepoora to Love Grove. Q—Was that his opinion, or was it derived from some observation? A—I suppose it was based on some observation. I wish to say that I think if any system of water closets is carried out in Bombay, in the town generally, the cleansing of the closets ought to be under the control of the sweepers. The cleansing apparatus should be as simple as possible, and should be under the control of some person outside the house. There are wonderful facilities in Bombay for carrying out a good system of water-carriage, owing to the gullies between the houses. Now, we insist on their being 3ft. apart.

By Mr. Hart—Do you mean the seeing that they are cleaned? A—I say, the actual cleaning ought to be done by some person outside the house.

The President—Of course that would be under the supervision of the Health Department. It is a matter of detail and will be a subject for consideration.

By the President—Camateepoora is a sewered part of the town? A—A portion of Camateepoora. Q—It has been stated to be very unhealthy? A—It is quite a misconception. Q—Have you any reason to suppose it is not so? A—That has nothing whatever to do with the new system of sewers. In fact, the new system of sewers in Camateepoora has had the greatest possible effect for good, I believe, on the health of the people. The difference between the sewers there and the open drains in other parts of the town is simply remarkable. One has only to look at them, and use one's own discretion. Q—But as regards the health of the people living in this sewered part of the town,—is the health of the residents there bad? A—No, it is the health of the whole district of Camateepoora. The death-rate in the whole district is high. Q—To what do you attribute that? A—Camateepoora includes a large number of the poorest people and most desperate characters in Bombay; it extends from the Parel Road to Tardeo; and there is only about one-fourth of the district populated,—the rest is open ground in the centre of the town. Within the last two or three years, I believe there have been two or three mills built there; and the European prostitutes of Bombay have been driven to that district, and have brought a number of the most reckless characters about them. The unoccupied ground has been built on, and there has been a great increase of population. The registration district of Camateepoora extends from the Parel Road to Tardeo, and the notion of the ill-health of Camateepoora being due to the new system of sewers was based on the idea that Camateepoora proper was the Camateepoora registration district. But in part of the registration district you have the worst sewers in Bombay,—simply elongated cesspools, and in that neighbourhood you have more than half the population of the district. Q—Then the error arose from supposing that the rate of mortality merely referred to the isolated portion that is drained, whereas the Camateepoora registration district includes all from the Parel Road to Tardeo? A—Yes, and another thing is this, in Camateepoora proper the roads are very good, and the street sewers, though the falls are not so good as they might be, still are a wonderful improvement on anything else in Bombay; but there is an objection to the houses themselves. The Municipality, when the houses were built, did not insist on space being left between them, and the result is they are very close and dark. There is another district, called the Market, between the Kalbadavie Road and Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, which is the healthiest street in Bombay, though it has only one open drain in it about as long as this room, and the other drains are worse than in some other districts. If covered sewers will kill people in Camateepoora, why will they not kill people in the Market? We must always remember the conditions of a district.

This concluded Dr. Weir's evidence, and the Commission adjourned till yesterday (Thursday) at 2 p.m.

The Commission sat again yesterday, and took evidence as to the sets of currents and tides in the harbour and about the present Love Grove and proposed Worlee outfalls. The witnesses examined were Mr. Corke and Mr. Jolley, First and Second Assistant Masters Attendant, Mr. George Ormiston, Resident Engineer of the Port Trust, and Mr. Johnstone, the contractor who has been entrusted with the widening of the Love Grove sluices. We shall publish a full report of the proceedings to-morrow.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—For the cure of burns scalds, wounds, and ulcers, this justly celebrated Ointment stands unrivalled. Its balsamic virtues immediately on application lull the pain and smarting, protect the exposed nerves from the air, give to the vessels the vigour necessary to heal the sore, and confer on the blood a purity which permits it only to lay down healthy flesh in the place of that destroyed. Holloway's Pills simultaneously taken much assist the Ointment's purifying and soothing power. Together these medicaments act like a charm. Travellers embarking for unwholesome climates, where pestilential airs are constantly producing fever, should provide themselves with these remedies, which will assuredly save them nights of weary watchings and days of pain.

MYSORE WEEKLY FAMINE REPORT.

THE following is an abstract of the famine relief operations in Mysore for the week ending the 10th inst. The rain-fall of the week was very trifling, and this opportune break in the weather proved most beneficial. The standing crops are reported to be looking remarkably well; harvesting has been general, and sowings for the Vaisak crop re-commenced. The aspect of things is accordingly much brighter, and the change has caused such an improvement in the general appearance and condition of the country that the Famine Commissioner anticipates that, except in Tumkur and parts of the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts, the services of the Special Relief Officers may be dispensed with after the end of December. Before leaving, the Special Officers will make a list of necessitous persons in their taluks and will carefully ascertain the present population of a selected portion of their charge where an average amount of distress has prevailed. The imports of grain by rail amounted to 3,649 tons, or 331 tons less than last week. From Bangalore 1,476 tons were exported or 28 tons less than in the previous week. Prices have been steadier during the week with a tendency downwards. In Chitaldrog and Shimoga, the effect of the new grain brought to market has been more marked than appears from the average prices returned. The number of labourers employed on civil relief works was 34,209 or a net increase of 874, occurring chiefly in the young children. In Kolar, Mysore and Hassan there was a decrease on civil works, but this was compensated by the increase in other districts and especially in Bangalore and Chitaldrug. Of the total number 34,209 there were 26,992 employed in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts. Kolar and Chitaldrug divided 5,207 about equally between them, thus leaving some 2,000 to the four other districts. Under the Public Works Department 46,953 labourers were employed on strictly famine relief works. The returns, as last week, are prepared so as to exclude all except relief labour. They show an increase of 3,083 over the numbers of the preceding week, chiefly in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts. Adding labourers employed on ordinary public works unconnected with the present distress, the total for comparison with previous statements would be 55,953. Nearly all the relief labour has been concentrated upon large useful works, and that something like half of the whole is employed upon the State Railway to Mysore. The numbers gratuitously fed in relief camps amounted to 42,331, or a decrease of 8,997. The number on civil and professional works amounted to 81,162 compared with 42,331 charitably fed.

THE VALUE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM OF THE FOREIGN DOMINIONS OF THE CROWN.

(Mr. Lowe in *Fortnightly Review*.)

IN ancient times the value of a territorial acquisition to the country that obtained it was a very simple affair. The colonies of Greece were considered by the parent state mainly in the light of outlets for the redundant population of a poor and mountainous country. The colonies of Rome were planted almost entirely for military purposes, and if they answered these nothing else was demanded from them. But as regards territories acquired by conquest or by cession the case was very different. After undergoing a spoliation more or less complete they settled down into a miserable and abject dependence, a tribute was wrung from them regulated rather by the greed of the exactors than by the ability of the tributaries, and the choicest of their youth were enrolled in the armies of their cruel and rapacious conquerors. The measure of the value of such an acquisition was just what could be wrung from it in men and money without destroying its power of further contribution. The Spaniards did not even observe this rule. In their greed for gold they exterminated the natives of Hispaniola in working the mines, and were thus driven to the humane suggestion of Las Casas, the importation of Africans to supply the race which they had murdered. The value of these acquisitions was therefore the realised property and the labour of the race, whether extorted from them in the character of slaves or tributaries. From this sum there was very little deduction for the expense of government. A few magistrates exercising indiscriminately executive and judicial functions without diligence and without appeal or revision, sufficed for the government of such a society, which may be best described as a state of collective slavery. Whatever may be thought of the morality of such a proceeding, we cannot wonder that the acquisition of a state to be held on such terms was regarded as a source of wealth to the conquerors. What we seek to discover is, what in the absence of all these cruel and unjust means of acquisition, and after allowing for the expense of a thoroughly efficient and good government, is the value to the paramount state of a foreign dependency. We are not aware that such an inquiry has ever been attempted, nor can we regard it as a mere matter of curiosity. Occasions are continually arising when it is of the utmost importance to know accurately the worth of the interests with which we have to deal, and the statesman can no more dispense with this knowledge than the trader can deal with wares of which he has not ascertained the value.

The foreign dominions of the Crown may be divided for the purposes of this inquiry into three parts. 1. Places which are held for purely naval and military purposes, such as Gibraltar and Malta. 2. Those which are more or less fitted to be the residence of English labour such as Canada, the southern parts of Australia, the Cape, Tasmania, and New Zealand. 3. Those whose climate renders it impossible that they should ever become the residence of a labouring population composed of persons of European descent, such as India, the West Indian Islands, and the northern parts of Australia. The value of the first division is a matter purely for soldiers and sailors—our concern is with the two last alone. If this inquiry had been made a hundred years ago, there can be no doubt as to the answer that would have been given. In the absence of any actual experience on the subject, it was then universally believed that the loss of the American colonies was a fatal blow from which the nation could never recover. Of course this was in some degree owing to the mistaken views which were then entertained as to the value of the monopoly of the colonial trade. But even when allowance has been made for this exploded error, there still remains a great amount of terror and despondency which we now know to have been utterly groundless, and which can only be accounted for by a gross mistake of words for things. The Englishman of a hundred years ago believed, as we believe at the present day, that the elements which constitute the indispensable conditions of the greatness of a State are inhabitants, territory, and capital. He saw that the American Revolution deprived us, as far as America was concerned, of all three, and he looked no farther. Had he dived a little deeper into the matter, he would have seen that the value of all these things depends entirely on the degree in which they can be made useful to the State which is the nominal owner of them.

Now, as to the territory, it is quite clear that its loss is a very inconsiderable evil so long as it is (as is the case with all civilised nations) just as accessible to us as if it were our own. The United States, since their separation from us, have received far more British emigrants than our remaining colonies. Our people have settled and thriven on the land that they are said to have lost in North America.

Then as to the inhabitants. The English Crown lost three millions of thriving and industrious subjects; but then the question arises, Did the English Crown ever possess them in the sense which could make their loss a serious misfortune? Why are subjects a support to a State? Because the wealth which they possess is a fund from which the State can draw, and on which it can borrow for the supply of its necessities. Subjects are also a support to a State, because they are the natural defenders to whom it looks in war for protection. We venture to suggest that the reason why the loss of the American colonies was so little felt by those who expected to feel it so deeply was, that the colonists of North America had never, or only in a very slight degree, felt or discharged either of these duties. They never assisted us in our wars in Europe or anywhere except where they themselves were concerned, and so little idea had they of aiding us with money that they separated from us rather than contribute to our revenue. They never performed towards us the duties of full citizenship, and reason as well as experience shows that we could not be injured by the withdrawal of services which we never enjoyed. But this is not all. A country may incur very heavy liabilities on account of subjects who make her no return. Our Consuls in the East could tell us of the great relief which they would experience if the Maltese, for instance, were not as much entitled to the protection of the British power as the inhabitants of London. Subjects are not always a support, but they very often become a burden. We spent ten millions in order to rescue from captivity three or four British subjects detained in Abyssinia, and we did this mainly to keep up our influence in India, which did not give a man or a rupee for the service. We do not put forward these considerations as showing that there are not many advantages in a colonial empire such as we now hold, and may, we trust, long continue to hold. The close union that still exists between us and our present colonial dominions is highly honourable to both parties, and has an obvious tendency to promote trade and cement friendship. But it is idle to attempt to conceal from ourselves that this union is in its very nature temporary and precarious, and may, and probably will, be put an end to without any misconduct on either side.

In the first place the union is one-sided. In case of war we are bound to defend Canada and Australia just as much as we are bound to defend Great Britain and Ireland. But there is no reciprocal obligation. The colonies do all that we require, and more than we expect, if they defend themselves. The cause of war is almost sure to be one in which all, or at any rate many, of the colonies have no interest. They will naturally feel regret that they are exposed to loss and injury in a cause which is not theirs, and we ought not to blame them if they prefer their own interests to ours. The present is essentially a fair-weather plan. Like Don Quixote's Helmet, it has broken down once, and we shall do wisely not to be too confident in it for the future.

It is besides not likely that the colonies will ultimately be content without having a voice in those deliberations by which their welfare may be so seriously affected. To gratify this reasonable desire would amount to a remodelling of Parliament on a federal principle. To this there are two insuperable objections: one the impossibility of persuading England and Scotland, and perhaps even Ireland, to consent to such a change; the other the difficulty which is sure to arise among the colonies themselves. We will not dwell on the first, but refer our readers to the masterly essays of Mr. Goldwin Smith in this Review, and Lord Blachford in the *Contemporary Review*. On the second point, which has hitherto escaped observation, we will offer a few remarks.

Every colony is by the ties of Government, trade, and a certain degree of common interest, connected with the Imperial Government. The colony looks back to her origin and her history, inseparably intertwined with our own.

"And Rome may bear the pride of him of whom herself is proud."

Much may and doubtless would be conceded to the mothercountry which would be conceded to no one else; with her there is no spirit of rivalry. But of an assembly composed partly of representatives of the mother-country and partly of the representatives of other colonies, each colony would be utterly intolerant. They would say, and with some justice, that they recognise the right of England to a voice in matters affecting their welfare, but that they utterly deny the right of any one colony to exercise any influence over the affairs of another.

(To be continued.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 „

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 4th October 1876.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500000.
RESERVED FUNDS—£500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on it Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum
„ 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 „ .... 5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,
A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office,
THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp
PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTH SHIRE ENGLAND.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK.

Lamp Pillars, Gas Lamps, Gates, Railings, Fountains, Vases, Verandahs, Conservatories, Staircases, and every description of Ironwork.

TURNER & ALLEN,
(W. T. ALLEN & CO.,)
ESTABLISHED 1847.

New and Choice Designs, with Prices, are forwarded to any part of the world, on receipt of 12 stamps. Estimates for Works at Home and Abroad.

2, SOMERSET BUILDINGS,
Lambeth Hill, Upper Thames Street, London.
(LATE OF 203, UPPER THAMES STREET.)

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING,

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in tin-lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works:—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine James (throat irritation).

Edition of 1878.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN,
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.
Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by
WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:—
General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.
A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4'4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, and 7, PICCADILLY,
LONDON.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.
It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge.
Ammunition for the same may be obtained from the stores of an army in the field.—See General Orders for May, 1877.
Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.
In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL DERINGER REVOLVER,
Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence.—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, April 17, 1875.
Weight 12½ ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,
Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges.
4-inch barrel; weight, 15 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE-BORE DERINGER,
For the Vest Pocket; weight 6½ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.

ADDRESS—COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Saccone's Gib. Sherry	Rs.	22	0
„ Amontillado	„	26	0
Hamilton and Grieve's Dry Champagne	„	50	0
Green Seal Champagne	„	38	0
Red and Gold label Claret **	„	11	0
„ „ Pontet Canet	„	20	0
„ „ Sauterne	„	14	0
Brandy, Coyle's No. 1	„	38	8
„ Gautier Frere's	„	27	0

Norway Beer..............Rs. 6-6 qts., Rs. 4-2 pst.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
a be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. BY ALFRED H. BROWN.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GENTLEMEN RETURNING HOME or SENDING their FAMILIES for CHANGE of AIR to England can secure comfortably Furnished Houses by writing to Messrs. TOWERS and SONS, 131, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London. Quarter's Rent or good references requested. Natives of India could also secure houses on the same terms. Reasonable commission charged only.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

"J. F.," PROPRIETOR
WARSAW HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,
38, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
BEGS to inform the Public that he has just OPENED a LADIES' SALOON.
All orders are executed at shortest notice and at very moderate prices. A fresh shipment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet requisites just received.
Bombay, 12th November 1877.

NOTICE.
IT is proposed to BUILD a LARGE HOUSE, SHOP, or OFFICE, on the site of Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s old shop, which has lately been destroyed by fire, and the stables, &c., in the rear of it, the whole comprising an area of about 1,000 square yards; and if any Firm or Company will enter into an AGREEMENT with the Undersigned to RENT it for a LONG TERM, he is prepared to build it according to an APPROVED DESIGN.
Communications will be received up to the 31 December 1877.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
MAKERS OF
STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS
FOR
CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS & HOUSES.
They refer as specimens of their work to the Stained-Glass Windows in the Senate House and the University, Bombay; also to the Stained Windows in the Council Chambers at Poonah.
COST OF STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS.
Painted Quarry work from 8s. 6d. per foot.
Graisaille work from 15s. to 20s. per foot.
Single Figures from 30s. per foot.
Rich Subject work from £2 2s. to £3 10s. per foot.
Rich Heraldic work £2 10s. per foot.
To ascertain the measurement of a window, multiply the heigh by the width.
HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
Garrick Street, Covent Garden,
LONDON, England.

For Sale at this Office.
BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparialla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S,
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.
It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March 1875.
"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores in the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.
"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had, at the following reduced prices —
CASK: containing 8 dozen Pints..................... Rs. 16 0
„ „ 6 „ Quarts .... „ 18 0
„ „ 4 „ „ .... „ 13 0

APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. WANKLYN, V. Pres. of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is THE CERTAINTY OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have SMITH, BILBROUGH & Co.'s name on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

OF ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.
Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
RAJPOOTANA.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.
COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames: Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.
August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

PRETTY LOVE TOKENS
AND
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
POSY RINGS.

"Is this a prologue, or the posy of a ring."
HAMLET (Act iii. Scene 2).

Herrick, in his "Hesperides," says:—
"What posies for our wedding rings,
What gloves we'll give and ribbonings!"

And in his "Church Miserie:"—
"Indeed, at first man was a treasure;
A box of jewels, shop of rarities,
A ring whose *posie* was my pleasure."

From the middle of the fourteenth century, it has been customary to inscribe a motto, or posy, on rings, consisting chiefly of a very simple sentiment, some of the inscriptions being very appropriate, others whimsical.

This custom is thus alluded to in the "Art of English Poesie," published in 1689:—"There be also another like epigrams that were sent usually for New Year's gifts, or to be printed or put upon banketting dishes of sugarplate, or of March paines, etc; they were called Nenia, or Apophoreta, and never contained above one verse; or two at the most, but the shorter the better. We call them poesies, and do paint them now-a-dayes upon the back sides of our fruit-trenchers of wood, or *use them as devises in rings* and armes."

Henry VIII gave Annie of Cleves a ring with the posy—
"God send me well to keep."

Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1753, who had been married three times, on his fourth espousals had inscribed on his wedding ring—
"If I survive,
I'll make the five."

Burke, in his "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," states that Lady Cathcart, on marrying her fourth husband, Hugh Macguire, had inscribed on her ring—
"If I survive,
I will have five"

And, if our space permitted we could give many more similar historical illustrations of this ancient custom.

We have placed in stock HOUR RINGS with the following mottoes, enamelled in colours:—
"Think on me." "Not this, but me." "Let liking last."
"This and my heart." "Auld Lang Syne."
"Your sight my delight." "Dieu vous grade."
"Joy be with you." "Penseza moi."
"I love and lyke my choyce." "For a kiss take this."
"God sent her me my wife to be."
"Joye day and night be our delight."
"Mizpah." "Endless as this shall be our bliss."
"I will be yours while breath endures."
"Pray to love, love to pray."
"In thee my choice I do rejoice."
"I wish to thee all joy may be."
"Love me, and leave me not." "Endless as my love."

They are of various sizes as to circumference, but are all one price, viz—
Rs. 25 each cash.
Postage 8 annas.
We beg to solicit orders for them.

Ladies' Jewelled Rings, Engagement Rings, Guard Rings, Wedding Rings, Gentlemen's Jewelled Rings, Signet Rings, a very large and varied stock of most beautiful and new designs.

HAMILTON & CO.,
November 13. Rampart Row.

J. NEUBERG.
CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED DAILY,
From Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 3-8 per box of 100.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.
NEUBERG'S 'GOLDEN BLOCK,' MIXTURE.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | *Per ½ lb. Tin—Rs.* 1-12.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
"CAVITE" BRAND.

No. 1 per Box of	50	Rs.	5
No. 2 do.	100	„	7
No. 3 do.	200	„	9

All Brands of INDIAN CIGARS beautifully matured.

FOR GENERAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	8
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats 6-8 to	8	0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE,
WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME.

SOUNDY & Co.'s many years' experience in India has given them exceptional opportunities of seeing Pianofortes from all parts of the country that will not withstand the effects of this trying climate. They have therefore devoted considerable time and expense to the matter of constructing a thoroughly good and inexpensive Pianoforte that will be really serviceable, and have happily succeeded, after much trouble, in attaining this.

It is difficult to convey in an advertisement even an approximate idea of the qualities of the "INDIAN PIANETTE." SOUNDY & Co. would, therefore, invite intending purchasers of a Piano to see and judge for themselves. The instrument is made of SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT with black mouldings in relief; it has an entire iron frame, which render the strings quite independent of any wood bracings, which are not used in this Piano. THE PIN PLANK is firmly encased in the iron frame and securely bolted, so that it cannot possibly be affected by extremes of climate. THE SOUNDING BOARD is made of the very best seasoned wood and the bars are screwed upon quite a new principle. THE ACTION is of the very best construction and is DOUBLE CHECK, which gives a most delicate touch with great precision. The instrument has a TRICHORD TREBLE, which gives VOLUME and BRILLIANCY equal to a grand Piano, and the tone throughout is of a beautiful singing quality which renders it peculiarly adapted for brilliant pieces as well as an accompaniment to the voice. It has a FULL GRAND COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES, so that the most modern and difficult works can be performed on the instrument.

The variations of climate, causing equal contraction and expansion of iron frame and strings together, the INDIAN PIANETTE, from its peculiar construction, will stand longer in tune than Pianos made upon any other system.

The greatest care has been taken to secure the instrument against the effects of insects and vermin, and although the case is of solid wood and substantial make, it is an exceedingly handsome Piano, whilst the compactness of the instrument renders it peculiarly adapted for transport to the mofussil.

The Price Rs. 450, places the INDIAN PIANETTE within the reach of all.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY,
SOLE IMPORTERS.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

"As great an advance over other aperient waters as they were over Epsom salts."—Dr. SILVER, Physician and Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Charing Cross Hospital, London.
"Mild, certain, pleasant in flavour," according to Prof. Aitken, F. R. S., Royal Victoria Hos., Prof. Brunton, F. R. S. St. Bartholomew's Hos., London, and Prof. Roberts Univ. Coll. Hos., London (authors of the leading British textbooks of medicine).

HUNYADI JANOS.

"Most palatable, producing neither distress nor uneasiness."—Prof. MACNAMARA, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Editor 7th Edition Neligan's Medicines.

NEW APERIENT WATER.

Specially recommended for its richness in aperient salts, usefulness in bilious attacks, prevention of gout, rheumatism, piles, &c., by *Lancet, Brit. Med. Journal*, and the whole of Medical Press.

Recommended for women and children by Baron Scanzoni, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. A. Martin, &c., &c.

Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers; Wholesale for Export from
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, 19, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND
whose Label is on every genuine bottle.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ....Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. .... „ 350
Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do. .... „ 330
Do. „ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. .... „ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ....Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ....Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance.......... „ 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting..........Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance..........Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches .... „ 65 to „ 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches .... „ 55
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ....Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.
German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time..........Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ....Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters .... „ 800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches .... „ 400 to „ 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers .... 550 „ 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, the PROPERTY of a GENTLEMAN, a very handsome high-caste BAY AUSTRALIAN MARE, age 6 off, height 14 hands 2½ inches. She is thoroughly broken to single and double harness and is very showy and fast. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to
C. STEPHENS & SONS.
Bombay, November 17, 1877.

THE GIRGAUM PAPER MILL is now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for all sorts of CASING (Bundling) and TOP PAPER Manufactured under European superintendence at Annas Two-and-quarter per lb. nett.
Samples can be had on application to the Undersigned at the Mill premises during office hours.
BABAJEE CASSINATHJEE,
Manager G. P. Mill.
Girgaum Paper Mill, New Breach Candy Road, Nov. 14, 1877.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES
Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.
ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

TENDERS FOR LANDING, CARTING, &c.
THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LIMITED, invites TENDERS for LANDING, CARTING, and STACKING all CONSIGNMENTS of COAL that may arrive in harbour during the year 1878, and for LANDING and CARTING all other GOODS to arrive during the same period. Forms of Tender and Schedule of conditions can be obtained free of charge, at the Offices of the Company, No 9, Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Landing," &c., and addressed to the Undersigned, will be received up to Noon of the 4th day of December 1877.
The Company is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.
WALTER SCOTT, C.E.,
General Manager and Engineer.
Bombay, November 20 1877.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 10th December 1877, for supplying the undermentioned PROVISIONING ARTICLES to the Surat Jail from 1st January to 31st December 1878.
Grains, 2nd sort, clean; Bajree; Jowaree; Rice; Dall, Toor. Fuel; Vegetables (all sorts); Condiments (Onions, Chillies, and Turmeric); Salt; Mutton; Bread, 2nd sort; Milk; Ghee; Sugar; Sojee; Buttermilk.
The rates of all articles should be given in pounds.
All information for entering into agreement can be had by applying to the Undersigned. The person whose Tender will be accepted shall have to place a deposit of Rs. 550 in the hands of the Undersigned.
F. C. BARKER,
Superintendent of Jail.
Surat Jail, November 20, 1877.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
UNDERSIGNED is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the GENERAL and SMALL STORES, for the OILS and for the STATIONERY usually purchased by the Company in the Bombay Market, and required by the Company for 12 months from 1st January 1878.
Particulars of the supplies estimated to be required, with Forms of Tenders and conditions (on which only Tenders will be considered) may be obtained from the Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 26th November.
The Company will be at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender.
Tenders will be received up to the 3rd December 1877.
Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.
FRANCIS MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer
Company's Offices, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay
November 16, 1877.

Now Ready, cr. 8vo. cloth, 90 pp. Price Re. 1-8; post free, Re. 1-12.
FOOD TABLES,
BY
I. B. LYON, F.C.S., *Surgeon Major*, Professor of Chemistry Grant Medical College, and Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay
CONTENTS.
PART I.—Tables for Construction and Valuation Dietaries.
PART II.—Tables for Valuation of Food Material Special Tables for Valuation of Cereals and Pulse.
PART III.—Memorandum on the question of the probable least quantities of food required to maintain Natives of India in health and strength while at Labour, Light Labour, and Rest.
THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY,
ON HORSEBACK THROUGH ASIA MINOR,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY.
In 2 vols. demy 8vo. cloth extra, with 3 Maps and Portrait, price Rs. 25.
Athenæum.—"Captain Burnaby's many admirers will be glad to accompany him on his ride through Asia Minor.........The traveller is, as before, full of animation, energy, and resource, and the subject is certainly one of more real importance.........Varied pictures, grave and gay by turns, but drawn with unfailing life and spirit."
Pall Mall Gazette.—"There is the same spirit in the style, and even greater interest in the subject..........Full of information in matters of great interest."
Field.—"If you once take up 'On Horseback through Asia Minor' you will not put it down, we think, until the two or three last pages are reached.........Captain Burnaby's delightful volumes."
Globe.—"Captain Burnaby rides well, he writes even better."
Daily Telegraph.—"These intensely interesting volumes."
THACKER AND COMPANY,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
LONDON, 1874.
ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.
Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.
Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DRUGGISTS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
DRUGS, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, Patent Medicines, Nursery, Toilet, Smokers' and Household Requisites, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Medicated Confectionery and a variety of miscellaneous articles always in stock.
Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed at any time during the day or night.
Up-country orders (which should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay) receive immediate attention.
TERMS—MODERATE.
For further particulars apply to
D. FERNANDES AND COMPANY,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

For sale at this Office,
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

NOTICE.
B. B. AND C. I. R. VOLUNTEERS.
GOVERNMENT having sanctioned the ENROLMENT of PERSONS UNCONNECTED with the Railway Company, but residing near the line, who may wish to join the above Corps, it is hereby notified that application for enrolment should be made to Undersigned at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices between 12 and 2 every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and to the Serjeant Instructor at Parell every day at any hour from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.
By Order,
H. BULKLY, Captain,
Adjutant, B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers.

FOR SALE,
THE well-known Schooner WANDLE, of 6 Tons; built of Teak, Coppered and Copper-fastened, and now fitted out for the season,
Her Spars, Rigging and Sails (including Racing Sails) are in first-rate order and abundant. She has about 30 cwts. Iron Ballast, Anchor and Cable, with Iron and Chain Moorings.
She is tight, staunch, and strong, sails well, and has won several Cups at the Bombay Yacht Club Regattas.
A trial may be had. For further particulars apply to
Captain BLACKMORE
October 18, 1877. 12, Rampart Row.

KEATING'S BON BONS
OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Soaps, Violet 128, Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, &c., 96, Strand and Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Herald Rose.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
GOLD LACES, BRAIDS, CORDS, TASSELS,
SPANGLES, TWISTS, BULLIONS for
EMBROIDERY, FRINGES, LAMETTA, &c.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, KINGS CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
ONLY TWO MEDICINES REALLY ACT UPON THE LIVER;
One Mercury or Blue Pill, the other Dandelion. Thousands of Constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill, or Calomel. The only safe remedy is
Dr. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS, which act gently on the Liver, and remove all the above symptoms. Sold all over the world by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.
This Company now Supply
FINE BLUE SERGES.
YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.
SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.
BLUE, KHAKEE, GREEN, SCARLET, BLACK AND WHITE MILITARY SERGES.
Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.
SALE of superior Moulmein 1st Class and Rangoon 2nd Class Teak Squares.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS
Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.
Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.
PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.
Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.
Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS,
BOMBAY.

W. J. ESSAI,
COMMISSION AGENT AND GENERAL MERCHANT.

W. J. ESSAI,
DEPOT OF TASMANIA JAMS, AMERICAN TINNED PROVISIONS.
And every description of Oilmanstores.

W. J. ESSAI,
BEER, WINES, and SPIRITS of the best quality.

W. J. ESSAI,
SCHWEPPE'S SODAWATER and LEMONADE,
At the usual rates charged for Aerated Waters in Bombay.

W. J. ESSAI.
DEPOT OF CHEROOTS, CIGARS and TOBACCO.

W. J. ESSAI.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, FURNITURE,
And every description of Goods supplied to order.

W. J. ESSAI.
ENAMELLED IRON PLATES, SOUP PLATES, PIE DISHES, FLAT DISHES, &c.

W. J. ESSAI.
Revised Price List furnished on application.
Corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets, Fort,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AGGREGATE GUARANTEE CAPITAL £3,000,000.
POLICIES issued upon DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES, and other insurable property here and in the Mofussil at most favourable terms.
Claims settled in Bombay promptly by
KNOOP & Co., Agents.

FIRE
LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED 1720.
INSURANCES EFFECTED upon Warehouses, Mills, Dwelling Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. at current rates.
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
November 9, 1877.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will close on 15th NOVEMBER 1877, and to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals should be lodged with the Company on or before that date.
The next DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place in 1880, and all who take out POLICIES during the present Year will rank for Four Years' Profits on that occasion.
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was established in 1825, and is one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain. Its Income exceeds THREE QUARTERS of a Million per annum; and its Accumulated and Invested Funds amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

FUNDS AT 15TH NOVEMBER 1876.

	£	s.	d.
Mortgages	3,901,807	3	5
Loans on Policies within their value	238,872	9	2
Landed Estate & House Property	179,768	16	5
Government Securities	255,408	5	7
Railway Stocks and Debentures	50,636	10	3
Life Interests and Reversions	63,116	16	10
Stocks of Scottish Chartered Banks	35,571	6	8
Loans on Personal Security	86,685	4	4
Agents' Balances and outstanding Premiums (since accounted for)	219,822	13	8
Interest due and accrued	38,201	16	0
Cash in Bank, on Deposit, and in hand	79,817	1	4
Total Funds	5,149,708	3	8

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
The Standard Life Office, 12, Rampart Row,
(opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel)
Bombay, November, 1877.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH, ACCRINGTON, near MANCHESTER, have taken rooms at the PERMANENT EXHIBITION FOR USEFUL INVENTIONS, 33, Blackfriars Street, Manchester, to exhibit their ELECTRIC STOP MOTION, as applied to Carding Engines, Drawing Frames and Intermediates. The BOOTH-SAWYER RING THROSTLE, made by HOWARD and BULLOUGH, is also being exhibited there.
These Machines are to be seen in full operation on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at the above place, and those interested, are invited to see and judge for themselves.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Barrio and Co. De Beaux and Co., Scott, Mascurine and of
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.
The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Ten to Fifteen.
ELECTIONS take place in June and December.
Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.
With a view to afford the advantages of a good Education to the Daughters of Officers of competent means, at a moderate cost, and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of Pupils are admitted on payment of £80 a year, which includes all extras.
Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.
Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.
Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.
By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
22, Cockspur Street, London.
The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:—
Captain O. Bourdillon, Poonah, India.
Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Khandalapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depôt, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng. Cav. Segowile, Chumparun, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General Madras India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1 1½., 2s. 2d., and 4s. 6d.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co